

**THE TIMES**
**TOMORROW**

Up, up and away  
In Part 2 of Saturday's Great British Summer series, Ronald Faux discovers the delights of ballooning.

**Key to Keynes**  
Robert Skidelsky considers the economic theories of John Maynard Keynes on the centenary of his birth.

**US tests on cruise suspended**

The US has temporarily suspended tests on its air-launched cruise missile to examine problems which developed during two recent launches. The Pentagon said deployment policy would not be affected.

Meanwhile Nato defence ministers meeting in Brussels reaffirmed their "twin-track" decision to deploy American nuclear weapons and simultaneously negotiate arms control with the Soviet Union.

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**Big North Sea investment**

A consortium led by Marathon Oil has committed itself to spending up to £1,700m on opening up its second North Sea field. The project will secure 5,000 jobs in the oil industry.

Page 17


**Piggott's double**

Lester Piggott back in the winner's enclosure on Be My Native in yesterday's Coronation Cup at Epsom, following his resounding Derby victory on Temoso. Michael Scely's tribute

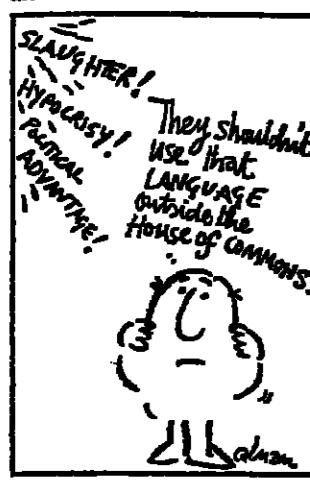
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**Mikardo arrest**

Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour candidate for Bow and Poplar, has been charged with obstructing the highway outside Bow Road Underground station, where he was canvassing yesterday in a Mini car.

**200 arrested**

Further 200 people were arrested on the third day of the blockade of the US Air Force base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, bringing the total of arrests to 500.


**The Times**

We regret that, because of production difficulties, some editions of *The Times* today have appeared with a curtailed service of news.

**Leader, page 15**  
Letters: On nuclear war, from Professor J. H. Humphrey and others; election issues, from Mr G. Watson, and others; betting shops, from Miss L. Clayton  
**Leading articles:** Falklands in the election; The Women's Institute, Features, pages 12-14  
How will the Pope change Poland this time? John Pardoe's election column. Spectrum: A chop off the old block, Friday Page; Divorce, remarriage and the church; What MPs think of women; Medical Briefing  
**Obituary, page 16**  
Prince Charles of Belgium, Anna Seghers

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**Steel jubilant at six-point gain for SDP-Liberals**

- Conservative and Labour anxiety深ened as latest opinion polls showed increased support for the SDP-Liberal Alliance
- Mr Foot and Mr Benn joined forces to attack the opinion polls, the press and the Alliance.
- Labour campaign managers were alarmed, at Mr Healey's accusation over the Falklands that Mrs Thatcher "glories in slaughter"
- Mrs Sara Jones, the widow of Col H. Jones, VC, said Mr Healey's conduct was "despicable and cheap"

**Tory and Labour worry deepens as Alliance gains**

By Anthony Bevins and George Clark

Senior Conservative and Labour sources are concerned that the opinion polls will be showing a tie between Labour and the Social Democratic Party-Liberal Alliance before polling takes place next Thursday.

The latest opinion polls are showing a clear pattern in favour of the Alliance. Thames Television's Harris poll, issued last night, showed the Conservatives on 46 per cent, Labour at 28 per cent and the Alliance on 24 per cent. Other polls, by Gallup for *The Daily Telegraph* and Marpals for *The Guardian*, also show an increase in Alliance support.

Those results, with fieldwork carried out last Tuesday and Wednesday, gave the Alliance a six-point advance, compared with a 2 per cent all for the Conservatives, and a 5 per cent fall for Labour, compared with last week's poll for Thames Television.

If that trend continued, and all polls published in the last week show a steady swing towards the Alliance, with a greater proportion of votes moving from Labour than from the Conservatives then it is

entirely possible that the Alliance could have overtaken Labour by polling day.

Labour leaders are worried that if that position was reached, then the party's fragile credibility could collapse completely.

Certainly the Alliance has proved that it is capable of musterling popular support in the 30 per cent region. On present form they would move

to that point at Labour's expense.

But there is equally strong anxiety among Conservative Party managers. They fear that if the Alliance does run second in fast-minutes eve-of-poll polls, while the Conservatives maintain a lead of more than 15 per cent, then marginal, Conservative and the floating voters might be tempted to damp down a landslide Conservative victory by plumping for the Alliance alternative.

Those fears were last night reflected by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, who said in Luxembourg: "These last days are very nerve-racking. It still could crumble. Anything could happen - and probably will."

At their morning press conference yesterday, Labour leaders had tried to dismiss the Alliance's prospects.

Claims made by the Alliance that they were ousting Labour in terms of electoral popularity were based on polls that lacked integrity, Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Home Secretary, said.

Continued on back page, col 7

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Continued on back page, col 7

**Healey regrets his 'slaughter' attack**

By Arthur Osman

Mr Denis Healey withdrew the accusation that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had "gloried in slaughter" when he appeared on BBC television's *Question Time* in Birmingham last night.

He was asked by Sir Robin Day if he regretted using the phrase or wished to withdraw it, and he said: "I do regret using the word 'slaughter'. I think I should have said the word 'conflict'. When I used the word 'slaughter', it was not a prepared remark. I was thinking of the rather surprising remarks in front of the television cameras outside 10 Downing Street, and the shout of 'rejoice, rejoice'.

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Mr David Owen, for the Alliance, said: "To talk about Mrs Thatcher gloating in the slaughter is to move from the gutter to the politics of the abbation." Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said: "I think they have taken leave of their senses. The attack last night by Mr Healey was quite extraordinary. I suppose it just demonstrated the panic in the Labour ranks. The desperation has set in."

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ELECTION JUNE 83

## Profiles of SDP leaders

## EEC withdrawal clash

## N Sea oil controversy

easy for me to win. Not so much because of the tory following but because of boundary changes," she said. "It is tough seat."

Tough it may be but impossible it is not. Since the SDP president became their MP, Crosby residents have been impressed by the way Mrs Williams has thrown herself into constituency affairs, always willing, not only to listen to grievances, but to take action to put them right.

A recent example was when a parents' association petitioned her for school playing fields. Mrs Williams wrote to all 300 parents individually and then persuaded the local authority to provide the playing field.

Malcolm Thornton, the Conservative candidate, a former Mersey river pilot has also been busy in the hustings. He dismisses the SDP victory after 36 years of Conservative rule, as "nothing more than a temporary hiccup."

Like Mrs Williams, her main rival is a seasoned campaigner. His strength lies in the fact that, not only is he home-grown, a Merseysider and former local politician as leader of Wirral council, but he has already proved his parliamentary ability as Private Secretary to Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Thornton cynically suggests to voters that his opponents are both socialist candidates, one from the hard left and the other, Mrs Williams "of the soft left".

In a area that shuddered under the vibrations of the terrifying Toxteth riots of July 1981, he stands on an uncompromising law and order platform.

Labour outsider Robert Waring, a psychiatric social worker aged 32, and Merseyside County councillor is relying on the spreading Liverpool disease of unemployment for the bulk of his votes. "From the outside Crosby looks like leafy suburbia but almost one in five are out of work," he says.

Labour lost its deposit in the by-election and whether along leafy lane or not, Mr Waring's journey towards victory is uphill all the way.

Peter Hussey, the Ecology candidate figures largely in the outcome, not because he stands a chance of being elected, but because any switch of the 1,500 votes he polled in the 1979 election could decide the outcome in this knife-edged constituency.

Anxious SDP eyes throughout the country will be on Crosby when the polling booths close on June 9 to see if Mrs Williams' battle cry becomes her swan song.

Ian Smith

## Shirley Williams: Gutsy fighter

The Chariots of Fire theme blaring from loudspeakers mounted above the hire van whisking her around Crosby sounds an eminently suitable battle cry for the athletic and seemingly inexhaustible Mrs Shirley Williams.

Were the results to be determined by effort alone she would certainly breast the election tape well ahead of the field. But it is swings not stumps that could decide Mrs Williams' parliamentary membership of the "Gang of Four".

In November, 1981, she scored an astonishing victory in the constituency, taking what many colleagues believed was an impossible gamble and then trouncing her Conservative rival from a traditional middle-class Conservative stronghold.

A 19,000 Conservative majority was turned into a 5,289 SDP lead by the largest movement of voters in the British Isles. But the ensuing 19 months have not been kind to Mrs Williams. Thatcherite policies which alienated Conservative supporters in the country's biggest mainland constituency during the by-election are winning back huge support.

Boundary changes have meant the loss of a chunk of Labour voters willing to turn SDP to keep the Conservatives out. Uncommitted supporters of the right are concerned at the Alliance's poor poll showings and reverting to their former Conservative allegiances to block Labour hopes of victory.

Crosby is Liverpool's stock-broker belt, less than 10 miles from the city centre but socially a million miles removed from Boys of the Blackstuff Scouse image.

It is predominantly middle-class, has 81.5 per cent owner-occupancy and a generous selection of golf courses.

Mrs Williams, a gutsy political fighter, knows she has a Herculean task on her hands if she is to avoid a second successive general election defeat. "I make no bones about it, this will be a difficult constituency.

## Roy Jenkins: Open contest

From outside Mr Roy Jenkins' campaign headquarters in Glasgow, Hillhead, 14 Labour posters are visible, six for the Scottish National Party, one for the SDP/Liberal Alliance and none for the Conservatives.

That may not be an accurate representation of the state of the parties but it shows Labour's determination to unseat its former deputy leader from his new-found Scottish home.

There is no doubt that if it were posters rather than votes that were being counted at Hillhead, Labour would easily win. The small red circles bearing the name of their candidate, Mr Neil Carmichael, easily out-number the posters of all the other parties put together.

Labour also has by far the largest number of helpers on the ground. Mr Martin Hillshead, the Labour agent, can count on up to 120 helpers each evening compared to the 50 or so who our each night for the Alliance and the Conservatives' small band of 15 to 20 regular helpers.

Early on in the campaign Mr Chris Ford, the SDP agent, was expressing open concern about the impact on the result of the 17,000 or so new electors from Mr Neil Carmichael's old

Ian Bradley

Kelvin Grove seat, half of which has a noticeably more optimistic atmosphere in the SDP headquarters, with canvassers coming in hourly with reports of new converts.

What Mr Jenkins needs above all is to hold the seat he won in last year's by-elections is a collapse in the Conservative vote. There are some signs that this may be beginning to happen. A poll carried out last Sunday by Audience Selection for *The Sun* Newspaper indicated 34 per cent for the Alliance, 33 per cent for the Conservatives with the SDP trailing behind with only 3 per cent.

Both Labour and the Conservatives deny that the Conservative vote is collapsing.

Stockton, North, is keeping its political feelings firmly under wraps. As stall rods of rain drenched Billingham, the heart of the constituency Mr William Rodgers has served for 21 years, there were no detectable signs on Wednesday that a general election was taking place.

The Labour canvassing returns confirm this trend. However, there is an undeniably lack-lustre feel about the Conservative campaign. Even their election leaflet was late in coming from the Printers.

If, as the SDP canvassers say they are pointing, former Conservative voters are coming over to the Alliance, either for tactical reasons, or out of conviction, and, in one case, a paid up member of the Conservative Party actually gave £25 to the Alliance campaign, Mr Jenkins must be regarded as the favourite to win.

However, it would be a rash man who would predict the result of what is bound to be a tight contest. There are still a large number of undecided voters in Hillhead, around one third of the electorate according to some canvas returns, and it will be their final choice on Thursday which will determine the outcome.

In all this has not been an easy campaign for Mr Rodgers.

Mr Bill Rodgers, who had a massive majority while Labour MP for Stockton, North, but now has to persuade voters in prime Labour heartland to follow his example and switch allegiance to the SDP. Mr Ron Pollard, the political betting guru at Ladbrokes, yesterday offered a wider of odds which reflect the difficulties facing the gang. The chances of all four emerging victorious on June 9 are 14-1 against, while the odds against every member of the gang losing are 6-1.

More interesting, the odds on each member's individual chances of survival are much closer. Mr Jenkins and Dr Owen are both 5-4 on, while Mrs Williams and Mr Rodgers are 6-4 against.



David Owen:  
High profile

Dr David Owen claims a large share of the credit for the apparent collapse of the Labour support nationally.

As the Alliance turns its attack to block a Conservative landslide, the deputy leader of the SDP casts an almost despairing eye towards the Conservatives in Plymouth Devonport as they threaten to capture the constituency.

His fear is that a Conservative landslide will not only prove that he was right about the state of the Labour Party but also that it will sweep all before it, including the SDP.

As the general election campaign began, Dr Owen's first press conference in Plymouth was subdued. In what had supposedly become a safer Labour seat through boundary changes, he prepared to withstand an attack for his defection from the Labour Party and his refusal to stand in by-election in a constituency he admitted was no bedrock of Militant voting.

If the Labour vote in Devonport is collapsing, its extent is crucial to Dr Owen's chances. Mr Julian Priestley claims not to have detected a great deal of movement in party

prospects.

He said: "The Labour vote is holding up extremely well and although some of the undecideds are making up their minds, it is not in any one direction. Our canvass return shows Labour significantly ahead in terms of promised votes, the Tories are a good second and the SDP and Dr Owen a considerably way behind."

If such an attack was started

he found and now admits that to his surprise he did not have to apologize at all for his position; to the contrary, he said, he has encountered little hostility and instead has witnessed the crumbling of the Labour vote. "They are saying more in sorrow than in anger, 'David, you should have stayed'."

Dr Owen, a Plymouth MP since 1966, claims that Labour can no longer win Devonport; Conservatives' Miss Ann Widdecombe supports the theory of a two-horse race between herself and the SDP while Mr Julian Priestley for Labour is out in front that Dr Owen is out of the running.

Dr Owen never believed that Stockton will remain, as always, solidly Labour and that since Mr Rodgers has chosen to switch sides he will pay for that privilege with his seat.

Labour supporters had long memories and resented his decision to leave more than they were willing to respect his motives for leaving. Some were critical, too, of his decision to hold on to the seat which he won as a Labour candidate rather than fighting a by-election two years ago.

In all this has not been an easy campaign for Mr Rodgers.

Ronald Faux

But he is perhaps underestimating the work being put in by Mr Harry Davies, a local headmaster and well-known local politician who has been wearing down his knuckles on Stockton, North, doors on behalf of the Conservative Party. No chance here that Mr Rodgers, unlike his colleague across the Tees, will be presented with a Conservative opponent who is unmasked as a former National Front candidate or a Labour candidate who could prove unacceptable leaving.

He says that the Alliance must achieve at least 25 per cent support in the opinion polls if he is to win Devonport and appears now at last to believe it is possible.

In 1979 Dr Owen carted the then Conservative swing and kept his seat for Labour with a halved majority of about 1,000. His period as Labour's controversial Foreign Secretary and his later prominence in the SDP and the Alliance has established a high profile image which he now hopes will serve him well in a fight he describes as "very tough".

Dr Owen believes he played a significant, if not leading, role in giving the Alliance a credible defence policy, and exposing that of the Labour Party, while his support of the Government during the Falklands has probably stood him in good stead in a constituency dominated by the Naval dockyard whose 13,000 employees are nervous about the future employment prospects.

His concern now is to persuade Devonport electors that they need tough alternative voice in the Commons, not a third Plymouth Conservative.

Dr Owen said: "I have conducted a campaign which at least had some intellectual consistency. The first phase was to get Labour out of the way and the second is now to harness the desire to check Mrs Thatcher. The likelihood of a landslide victory for the Conservatives is causing considerable anxiety to a lot of people who were hitherto planning to vote for them."

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Mr Keith Griffiths, the Conservative agent in Devonport, claims that Dr Owen is still showing only 20 per cent support in the constituency, although it is still rising, while the Conservatives are well ahead with 45 to 46 per cent support and Labour now falling below 30 per cent.

The Conservatives' surprise at their apparent lead is hard to hide. Mr Griffiths says with some confidence: "The Labour Party can say goodbye to Devonport. The competition is between the Conservatives and the SDP. The Labour vote is collapsing and splitting between the two of us."

Craig Seton

## Pym says EEC pull-out will lead to chaos

By Our Political Staff

While Mr Francis Pym, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, labelled the Labour Party's policy of withdrawal from the European Community "unbelievably damaging" and "a recipe for chaos", Mr Peter Shore, Labour's shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday continued to deny that the plan would result in any loss of jobs.

He said it was "nonsense" for defenders of EEC membership to suggest that 2.5 million jobs would be lost. He agreed that there were that many people involved in Britain's exports to Europe. "Of course that is the case," he said, "but 2.5 million jobs are involved in the Community in exporting goods to Britain."

Mr Shore was replying to a questioner at Labour's press conference in London. "If the implication of your question is that we lose the possibility of supplying Europe by leaving the Rome Treaty, which is quite wrong anyway, then clearly they must lose 2.5 million jobs in exporting to Britain," Mr Shore said. "I think you will see now why it is nonsense."

Mr Pym, at the Conservative Party press conference, accused Labour of being deliberately obscure about the alternative arrangements they intended to make to secure our export markets. "Given the importance of the community market for jobs, investment, trade and agriculture, it is quite astonishing that Labour should treat the

THE ISSUES  
DEVOLUTION  
The pageant runs out of breath

By Julian Haviland  
Political Editor

Outside the four seats which nationalists are defending – in Scotland and two in Wales – and the two or three where they have some hope of a gain, little breath is being spent on the question which took so much of the time of the last Parliament but one and by which the last Labour government lived and died.

In October 1974 the Conservative Manifesto promised the Scots an assembly in Edinburgh. In May 1979, after Labour's vain attempt to establish one, the Conservatives spoke only of a commitment to discussions about the future government of Scotland.

By 1980 that commitment was discharged and today the Conservative Manifesto for the United Kingdom says nothing, while the Scottish edition briefly notes the creation of the Commons select committee on Scottish affairs and adds: "We remain ready to consider further changes to improve the government of Scotland within the United Kingdom."

So the pageant has faded. Tory commitment, which reflected the demands of a Scottish Assembly to Mr Edward Heath in 1968, and the mischief of it to Mrs Margaret Thatcher 10 years later, has easily adapted to the surge and retreat of Scottish nationalism.

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, said in Edinburgh last October: "I do not believe most people in Scotland are any longer interested in this subject as a practical proposition."

The Labour Party, equally opportunistic but less flexible, made shift to govern from 1974 to 1979 with the support of the Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru and fell when they forfeited that support. In the election which followed they dropped the Welsh but kept the Scottish assembly in their scheme of things.

This year they again propose a directly-elected assembly and executive for Scotland.

For Wales, Labour is "examining how best to improve local democracy."

The ancient Liberal belief in federalism has been submerged in the Alliance manifesto beneath something less precise. They offer a Scottish Parliament, with powers to tax but not to run a budget deficit.

Included in Labour's plans

were benefits for fishermen including a minimum wage, a pension scheme, redundancy arrangements and improved safety training, said Mr Buchanan.

A SDP candidate who already has the personal backing of Mr Frank Chapple, the TUC chairman, yesterday received open endorsement and a £50 donation from a "rebel" trade union branch.

The unanimous decision to support Mr John Grant, SDP industry spokesman and candidate for Islington North London, was taken by the trade union and political branch of the Association of Professional Executive Clerical and Computer staffs (APEX) representing about 150 white-collar staff who work at Mr Chapple's "Electricians" Union headquarters at Bromley, Kent, and in the union's area offices.

Once Britain had withdrawn from the EEC a 200-mile limit would allow bilateral agreements with EEC countries and with Norway over access to British waters, he added.

Included in Labour's plans



## Oil millions 'squandered' on unemployment benefit

By Our Political Staff

The "wasted millions" of North Sea oil revenue provided the main theme of the Liberal/SDP Alliance and Labour campaign press briefings in London yesterday.

The Alliance was accusing the Government of failing to "invest forward" in the British economy, Mr Steel said.

Mr John Smith, the Labour Party's energy spokesman, said that since 1979 Mrs Thatcher had received £20,500m in North Sea oil revenues, one of the greatest windfalls any British Government has had, "but she has squandered the whole of it for the cost of the extra unemployment she had to be used to pay unemployment benefit for a married couple for a week."

He said that without the extra revenue she would have had to cut unemployment benefit or increase taxes massively.

"In the one case she would have courted social revolution in the other she would have lost all political support," Mr Smith said. "What a tragedy that this sum has not been used in British industry... We believe the revenue should be used to rebuild our industry and to inject demand into the economy to get it moving again."

Tomorrow – Bridgend, Southampton, Iverness

## CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Kingswood

## 'Outsider' versus the local

## CANDIDATES

T. Walker (Lab)  
R. Hayward (C)  
M. Gilbert (SDP/All)

Kingswood could be one of the closest contests. As the Labour and Conservative candidates fight for every vote, doorstep by doorstep, both must be preoccupied with the same question: how much extra advantage does a well-known local have over an outsider?

The new Kingswood has been substantially redrawn, but as Labour MP for the old seat between 1974-79, and Mr Terry Walker is a familiar figure, whereas Mr Robert Hayward, Conservative, selected six weeks ago, came from Swindon.

Mr Hayward, aged 34, a personnel manager, has a typically smooth and efficient Tory campaign machine behind him, while Mr Walker, aged 48, a newsagent, is desperately short of canvassers.

If all is harmony in the Labour Party now, they have a funny way of showing it in Kingswood. Mr Walker beat Mr Ron Thomas, a prominent Bristol left-winger, to become candidate, and a

# British Caledonian's new Super Executive Cabin.

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With its décor in warm, restful tones of brown, it's a quiet haven for world-weary businessmen and women.

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It affords you a little more privacy from your fellow business travellers, too, since there are only seven seats abreast the cabin, instead of nine.

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you'll feel that it's wider than a normal business class seat.

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Wrap yourself in a blanket. It's larger than normal.

Now put one of our hot towels to your face. It's a terry towel, not impregnated paper.

On the meal tray you'll find a linen tablecloth. China cups, saucers and entrée

dishes. And all your drinks (which are complimentary) are served in glass, not plastic.

By now, you will have realised that this is a world apart from ordinary business class cabins.

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It may be Super Executive by name.

But it's First Class by nature.

For details contact your travel agent or ring British Caledonian on 01-668 4222. **SUPER EXECUTIVE**

**Nuclear arms in Europe**

# Nato backs twin-track policy of negotiations and missile deployment

From Frederick Bonnard, Brussels

Nato's defence ministers reaffirmed their strong belief in the December 1979 "twin-track decision" of deploying the American medium-range Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe and, at the same time, attempting to reach arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

They emphasized that the security of the alliance depended on the continued presence of American troops in Europe and the US strategic nuclear commitment, as well as on the defence and deterrent capabilities of the European member nations.

There were some reservations, introducing a discordant note in addition to the usual Greek reservation on allied support for the US negotiating position in Geneva.

Mr Hans Engel, the Danish Defence Minister, spoke of a motion critical of stationing missiles in this country passed by the opposition in the Danish Parliament a few days ago.

In a somewhat ambiguous statement, Spain also reserved its position pending a review regarding its participation in the alliance.

The main purpose of the meeting was to issue a ministerial guidance which serves as the main political directive for Nato defence planning and gives directions for the preparation of the Nato force goals for the period of 1985-1990.

Underlining the growing disparity between Nato and Warsaw Pact forces, the ministers decided that greater financial resources would have to be provided and agreed that their 3

per cent target for annual increase in defence expenditure was still the best solution.

However, they emphasized that member nations would have to take steps to make their existing forces more effective. This could be achieved by modernization, higher readiness and "sustainability" (the ability to go on fighting for longer periods), by the implementation of the rapid reinforcement plan, better air defence and the provision of additional reserve units.

New technology offered a "significant potential" in improving conventional forces and progress was seen in the direction of "coordination" national efforts in ensuring the exploration of emerging technologies.

With a clear reference to the United States, the ministers urged member nations to take account of Nato defence planning initiatives for making "opportunities in transatlantic cooperation".

US officials added that a high-level group of senior officials was studying ways of reducing these types of weapons prior to submitting a report for the autumn meeting of Nato's nuclear planning group.

Dr Luns noted that the strength of the alliance lay in technological advance. The ministers agreed that this enabled them to make "substantial improvements in the conventional defence of the alliance and decided to coordinate national efforts to ensure the exploitation of new technologies.

Reference was made to the previously contentious issue of the degree of assistance to be given by one member country to another, especially the United States, which was able to send forces to deal with

Letters, page 15



## More blasts as Peru steps up security

A Peruvian policeman inspects the identification papers of passengers travelling from Lima into the Andes at a roadblock outside Matucana. Checks have been stepped up since a state of emergency was declared on Monday.

Police said yesterday that guerrillas had set off dynamite blasts in various parts of the country, AP reports.

In Ayacucho, heartland of the leftist guerrillas movement, 350 miles south

east of Lima, the guerrillas took advantage of a 90-minute power blackout caused by an earlier attack to set fire to the Government Cultural Institute. The fire was put out quickly and there was no injuries.

In Huaraz, 195 miles north of the capital, a shop and the house of a policeman were bombed. No one was hurt.

Police in Chimbote, 250 miles north of Lima, said eight suspected terrorists were captured at the town of Ancon

after six explosions, in which no one was hurt.

Police sources in Lima, meanwhile, indicated that the wave of arrests since President Fernando Belaunde declared the emergency suspending civil rights was slowing down.

But the socialist newspaper *El Diario* reported more than a hundred people had been detained for questioning on Wednesday in 11 cities and towns outside the capital.

## Reagan tells Rowny to be sensible

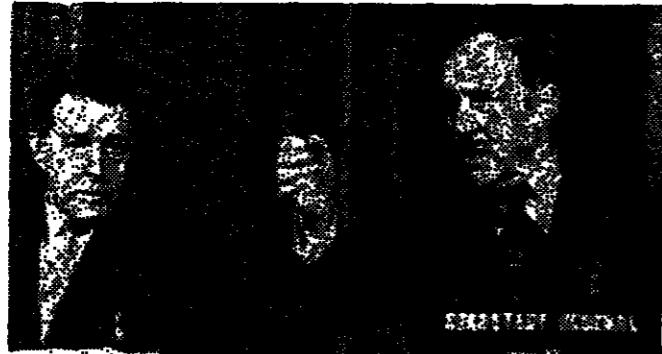
From Our Correspondent Washington

President Reagan is planning to revise the American proposal at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start) with the Soviet Union and has told Mr Edward Rowny, his chief negotiator, to examine all Soviet proposals seriously and be flexible.

Mr Rowny disclosed this to journalists after seeing the President at the White House on Wednesday before the resumption of Start in Geneva next Wednesday.

Mr Rowny said the President had assured him that he would modify his instructions to make them fully consistent with the recommendations of the independent Scowcroft Commission report on the MX missile.

One recommendation was that the US should seek a Start agreement that limited the nuclear warheads rather than the missile launchers of each superpower.



Nato's iron fist: Dr Joseph Luns (right) and Mr Caspar Weinberger at yesterday's press conference.

Last July in Start the US called for each side to reduce the number of long-range nuclear warheads by about one third to 5,000 each.

The President is to hold a meeting of his National Security Council probably on Tuesday to decide how to revise the current American proposal.

The New York Times yesterday reported that the State and Defence Department disagreed on the revisions in the US position.

The Report said it was certain that within the next

week or so the President would raise the proposed ceiling of 850 deployed strategic missiles on each side, as most officials wanted, to make agreement with Moscow easier.

The US now has 1,500 strategic missiles compared with 2,343 for the Soviet Union.

Mr Rowny said: "We have a good proposal on the table which lends itself to incorporating the changes that the President will decide are needed" to carry out the Scowcroft Commission recommendations.

## Demirel reports for detention

Canakkale, Turkey (Reuters) - Mr Suleyman Demirel, the former Turkish Prime Minister, and other politicians ordered to be detained in the latest political clampdown were taken into custody yesterday at a military base near here.

The ruling generals decreed on Tuesday that 16 politicians, including Mr Demirel, must report by yesterday to military authorities in Canakkale to be detained until after the general election set for November 6.

The decree also abolished one of five political parties which emerged since the ban on parties was lifted in April.

As Mr Demirel's car approached Canakkale from Ankara, it was diverted by the police to a seaside military establishment at Zincirbozan where the politicians are being held, at least for the time being.

By early evening, all detainees had arrived at Zincirbozan except Mr Ishak Sabri Caglayangil, the former Foreign Minister, who was visiting the Soviet Union when the decree was issued.

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## Papandreou ignores protests

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Unruffled by protest strikes sweeping Greece, and the hostile slogans hurled by thousands of demonstrators massed outside Parliament, the Socialist Government is pressing ahead with its controversial legislation imposing severe restrictions on public sector strikes.

Parliament's Socialist majority was expected to obey the party whip and vote its approval of the Bill when the heated emergency debate ended.

The Bill authorizes the "socialization" of state-controlled banks, enterprises and public utilities, by introducing "active" worker participation, and also makes strikes illegal unless they are approved by an absolute majority of union membership in a secret ballot.

The law, clearly designed to curb the power of the pro-Soviet Greek Communist Party (KKE),

is to stir up labour trouble, now threatening to wreck the benevolent truce observed between the Socialist Government and the Communist opposition for the past 19 months.

Already Mr Harilaos Florakis, the KKE's secretary general, challenged the Government in Parliament on Wednesday night either to withdraw the Bill or hold early elections.

"The present parliamentary majority was elected by the people on its express assurance that it would defend and broaden the labour freedom and the rights of the workers," Mr Florakis said. "Instead it is pressing legislation virtually abolishing the right to strike in the public sector... The only democratic solution is to go to elections."

The Government's ulterior motive remains a mystery. One school of thought suggests that

the KKE's strange bedfellows in its opposition to this Bill stated that it would not incite workers to defy the law.

The conservative New Democracy, the main opposition party, which finds the KKE's strange bedfellows in its opposition to this Bill, stated that it would not incite workers to defy the law.

The corporation is employing

a Manila firm to assess local farmers' response to their proposal to establish a plantation of 4,000 hectares of oil palm and rubber with a 50-hectare experiment plot of cacao.

Local churchmen agree that the corporation is taking care in establishing whether the farmers would like to join the scheme, but say it is naive to think that the task can be done without local influence as the CDC professes.

They also say that the CDC is not, as it claims, giving the local people what they want but is offering plantations of crops not indigenous to the area on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

Some local politicians have welcomed the corporation proposals, but the church maintains that such agribusiness development will destroy the local social infrastructure which, though relatively primitive, has high moral values.

CDC says it will bring a standard of living previously unheard of and make better use of the land which, if left as it is, would eventually be unable to support the population.

Colonel Lademora's men are Philippine armed forces dropouts and said to be responsible for much murder, rape and looting. He has 15 men serving as guards on the Guthrie plantation in return for monthly fees of about £4,600 (about £2,600).

He controls rice supplies on the plantation, gold panning in the nearby mountains and the subsequent dealing in the metal. When workers collect their weekly money there is usually one of Colonel Lademora's men standing nearby running a "lorry", gun in hand. The workers never seem to win.

Colonel Lademora's house is an unpretentious wood-frame building with a wide veranda set back off the main road through San Francisco, which lies at a valley junction amid Mindanao's mountains.

Several young women with children sit on the veranda while their leader sleeps. This takes up most of his day since he spends many nights on patrol with his men.

Roused from an obviously deep sleep he runs out across the veranda, running his hand through his short-cut steel-grey hair.

He was not prepared to discuss his activities with a "communist journalist" from The Times.

## Buddhism is reborn

From Christopher Wren

Lhasa (NYT) - Bands of pilgrims bearing fruit jars filled with yak butter tallow to the old monasteries and then spoon it into the flickering lamps that illuminate the great Buddhist temples. The pilgrims press their foreheads to the reliques and sip holy water poured from a teapot by a monk in a rust-red robe.

The most pious of them prostrate themselves in the dust of the street to pray before they dare to enter the Jokhang temple, the oldest and holiest shrine of Mahayana Buddhism.

Four years after the Chinese authorities lifted their ban on religious worship, Buddhism has been reborn in Tibet. Prayer flags flap from poles on mountain passes, from the few gnarled trees, even from the necks of laden yaks as tibetans.

Communist Party members and government workers must still be atheists, a Tibetan party member said. But other Tibetans may again practice the faith that has been synonymous with their culture. Asked how many Tibetans

## Indonesia expels two Russians

Jakarta - Indonesia has asked two Soviet diplomats known to be engaged in espionage activities to leave the country when their visas expire, security officials said. Our Correspondent writes.

The move, seen here as low-key in comparison to the expulsion of a deputy military attaché last year, came after the regional magazine *Asia Week* claimed its local correspondent had been offered money by a senior member of the Soviet Embassy in exchange for regular reports.

Neither the officials nor the Indonesian local press identifies the two diplomats by name. Diplomatic observers pointed out that Mr Mochtar Kusumarmadi, the Indonesian Foreign Minister is due to visit the Soviet Union before the end of the year.

## Calvi associate arrested

Milan (Reuters) - Signor Bruno Tassan Din, the former director of Italy's widely-respected newspaper, *Corriere della Sera*, was arrested yesterday and charged with foreign exchange violations and complicity in last year's collapse of the Milan-based Banco Ambrosiano.

The arrest followed inquiries into loans of several million dollars alleged to have been channelled by the late Roberto Calvi, the bank's managing director, to Signor Tassan Din through foreign associates.

## Cricket fund nears target

Kingston (Reuters) - A Jamaican fund-raising drive to dissuade West Indian cricketers from playing in South Africa has almost reached its target of £100,000. Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, said.

The West Indies Cricket Board of Control asked regional governments to help to finance three-year contracts for about 22 players to carry out coaching and other promotional activities in the region.

## Mercy mission

Dr Andrew Doig, the former Moderator of the Church of Scotland, flew to Malawi yesterday to plead with President Hastings Banda for the lives of Mr Orton Chirwa and his wife Vera, who are due to be executed for treason next Thursday.

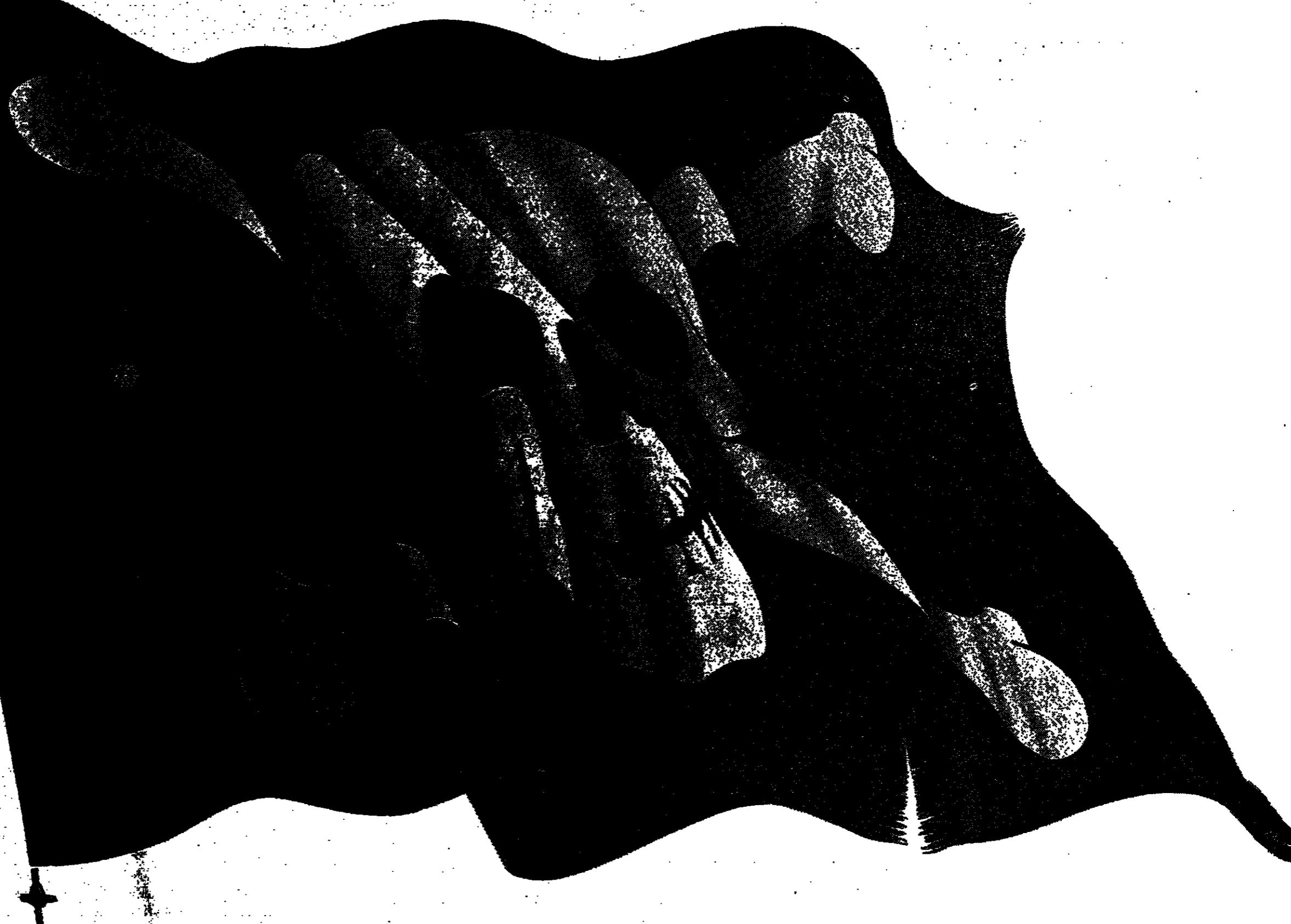
## Slick seen

Bahrain (Reuters) - An oil slick over half a mile in diameter has been spotted near Saudi Arabia's eastern coast. It is part of the huge slick from shattered Iranian wells in the Gulf war zone, and is likely soon to affect the Saudi industrial port

This advertisement is published by J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Limited on behalf of The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

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Against your interest as a stockholder. And against the interests of our employees.

And we refute the suggestion that the two Companies would be stronger together. They are a bad fit in practically every respect.

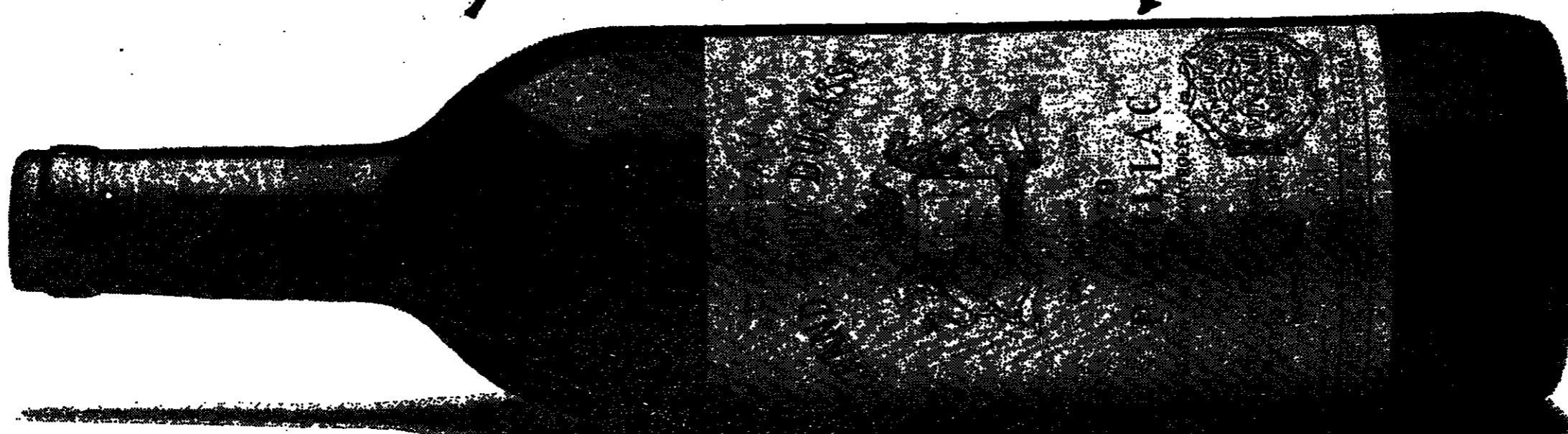
Do not sign any documents from Trafalgar House.

Do not accept the offer.

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# Sainsbury's Vintage Selection.

## It reads like the wine list in a good restaurant. Until you come to the prices.



If you're a wine buff who's been buffeted by rising prices you'll welcome our Vintage Selection.

You'll find the quality familiar and the prices, quite often, nostalgic.

All twenty-nine wines have been tasted and tested by our wine buyers, who have been working, if you can call it work, on this selection for 12 months. (Over 600 wines were considered before the final selection was made.)

All of the wines are ready to drink now though some are suitable for laying down.

Many of them come with established reputations like the Puligny Montrachet or Château Grand Puy Ducasse.

Some are more unusual, like the delicious dessert wine Moulin Touchais from the Loire - or our dry red wine from Portugal called Quinta Da Bacalhôa.

Many are virtually exclusive to Sainsbury's and all bear our Vintage Seal on the label.

You'll find the complete list in 20 of our largest stores and a further 130 stores will carry a good selection.

We hope you'll enjoy reading about the wines below and that you'll be tempted to turn a wine list into something even more satisfying.

A shopping list.

1. Château Grand Puy Ducasse 1979 Pauillac

A classic Claret from one of the most important communes in the Médoc. Full bodied with good fruit and tannin this wine will develop over the next three or four years into a fine wine of distinction. £7.45.

2. Château Jean-Fauré 1979 Grand Cru St. Émilion

Like all St. Émilians this wine will drink younger than the great growth clarets and is already soft and fruity. The 1979 is delightfully drinkable and offers, along with elegant medium weight, a bouquet with a hint of violets. £5.45.



3. Château de Poncier 1981 Fleurie.

The true charm and distinction of one of the most delicate of the Beaujolais. Granite soil and the Gamay grape have combined in one of the more southerly Beaujolais villages to produce a wine which is soft, fruity and delicately perfumed. Superb with cold meats or cheese - but many would say with anything. £4.35.

4. Château Tourteau Chollet 1980 Graves

Graves, a huge area of wine production to the south of Bordeaux is famed for its rich, slightly spicy red wines. Small proprietors abound in the area, producing wines which are firm when young and pay for keeping. Here is a pleasant fruity example of medium weight which will go happily with most meats or cheese. £3.60.

5. Château du Bousquet 1981 Côtes de Bourg

Less well known than the Médocs which lie opposite, the wines of the Côtes de Bourg offer excellent value for money. The best of the slopes, near the river, include the vines from which this splendid example is formed. Although it will keep, it can be enjoyed now without hesitation. £3.20.

6. Gevrey Chambertin 1978

Amongst the richest and most enduring of all the great Burgundies, this full-bodied and powerful wine, from the celebrated village on the slopes of the Côte de Nuits, will be enjoyed with the richer meats - a pheasant would be ideal. £8.95.

7. St. Amour 1980

Produced on the granite soil of the most northerly of the nine nominated "cru" villages which produce the best of the Beaujolais. St. Amour is fruity and fresh. £3.75.

8. Domaine de Palestor 1979 - Châteauneuf du Pape.

Châteauneuf du Pape is recognised the world over as the finest of the southern Rhônes. Dark, strong and long-lived. This is a fine example from the rocky vineyard of one of the leading growers and two or three years more bottle age will improve it. £5.25. (Coming shortly)

9. Gigondas 1981.

Like its more famous neighbour Châteauneuf du Pape, Gigondas is a deep, hearty, robust red wine taking its character from the Grenache grapes which predominate in the blend. It will hold its own with game, roasts, casseroles and all cheese dishes. £4.35.

10. Château la Borie - Rhône 1982.

This is the product of a vineyard which was totally replanted 20 years ago. (It has grown in reputation as a result) The presence of Syrah and Grenache in the blend gives the slight peppery sensation on the palate which is so characteristic of a Rhône wine. £2.99.

11. Château Barreyres 1979 Haut-Médoc



12. Domaine du Colombier 1982 Chinon.

Though less well-known there are some fine fresh light reds from the gravel soils of the Loire. This one has a distinct fruitiness and pleasant acidity. It is best drunk young and will happily accept a degree of chilling. £3.75.

13. Château de Gougeaud 1980 - Minervois.

From the hilly country of the Languedoc-Roussillon but with more of the Cabernet Sauvignon grape than is usual. This makes for a distinctive medium-bodied wine of charm - robust enough for most meats and cheeses. £4.99. (Magnum)

14. Clos de La Mouchère 1980 - Puligny Montrachet.

Another great classic dry French white wine. Produced to the north of Meursault and lacking some of its softness it is, perhaps, the ultimate accompaniment to oysters but enhances any fish or white meat. £8.45.

15. Domaine De La Bizolière 1982 Savennières.

The white Anjou wines to the western end of the Loire Valley are characteristically dry and full bodied - some say with the crispness of new apples. Here is a fine example, best drunk young and served chilled, it is slightly flowery with good acidity. £3.60.



16. Meursault Moillard 1980.

Meursault's Pinot Chardonnay grapes provide some of the world's greatest white wines. Rich, smooth and dry but mellow. This is a fine example, soft and full, which will mature and improve for two or three years. £6.95.

17. Sancerre Les Pierres 1982.

This was a good year in the Loire, where the Sauvignon grapes grown on limestone produce elegant dry white wines. This fresh and fruity wine from Verdigny Commune is best drunk young and slightly chilled. £4.65.

18. Moulin Touchais 1964 - Anjou.

The valley of the Loire shelters the Chenin Blanc vines from which are made some exceptional white wines. In the limestone "caves" at Doué la Fontaine lies a huge selection of some of France's best kept wine secrets. Moulin Touchais is one. The perfect dessert wine with plenty of fruit and a balanced sweetness best revealed when chilled. £5.75.

19. Château Terre du Moulin 1982 Entre-deux-Mers.

Between the "two seas" of the Dordogne and the Garonne lies a vast area of wine production. The whites of this area are allowed the "appellation". Here is a crisp, fruity dry white wine from a grower with an established reputation for consistent quality. £2.75.

20. Clos St. Georges 1981 Graves Supérieures.

Long before Graves was known for the red wines with which it is now most associated, it had a high reputation for sweet white wines. Clos St. Georges is found on the borders of Barsac. It has depth, style and length, which come through impressively on the palate. £2.99.

21. Château de Beaulieu 1980 Côteaux Du Layon.

Beaulieu is one of only six communes in this sheltered area to the south of the Loire to be granted the "appellation". This is an exceptional medium sweet white wine with lots of fruit and an acidity of considerable length which give it great style and depth. At its best lightly chilled with fresh fruit. £2.80.

22. Muscat de Beaumes - Dr-Venise.

This is a naturally sweet white wine from the southern end of the Rhône Valley. The sun has ample time to develop the sugar and add a delicate perfume and flavour. A dessert wine of great distinction. £4.25.

23. Uerziger Würzgarten Auslese 1975 Moselle.

The Riesling wines of Würzgarten are sheltered by mountains and this fragrant and spicy sweet wine is produced from selected (auslese) grapes. Serve chilled with desserts or as a special aperitif. £5.99.

**MUSCADER DE SÈVRE ET MAINES SUR LIE**



24. Domaine De La Bretonnerie 1982, Muscadet De Sèvre et Maine Sur Lie. This Muscadet is named after two of the Loire's great tributaries. It has the added fruit and body which results from the grapes remaining longer on the vines ("sur lie"). Ideal with fish - especially shellfish. A light, dry and refreshing white wine. £2.99.

25. Kieddicher Heiligenstock Kabinett 1982 Rheingau.

From the pride of Germany's wine land come some splendid and white wines. This one is no exception. Elegant and well-balanced it is a distinguished accompaniment to most white meat and fish. £4.20.

26. Deidesheimer Herrgottskeller Kabinett 1981 Rheingau.

Wines from the Palatinate are rich, well flavoured, and lively and Deidesheimer is regarded as one of the best villages. This is a light medium dry white wine and versatile enough for fish, poultry or a chilled aperitif. £4.10.

27. Apetloner Gewürztraminer Beerenauslese 1981.

Specially selected and overripe grapes from the Gewürztraminer vines at Apetlon in the Burgenland of Austria produce a wine of concentrated sweetness and depth to compare with the best of the Sauternes. Lightly chilled it makes a superb accompaniment to fruit or dessert. £4.95. (Coming shortly)

28. Amarone Pasqua 1978.

This is a Recioto della Valpolicella - not to be confused with the more popular wine of the latter name. Only the grapes from the "ears" of the vine which have begun to dry in the sun are used. The result is a dry red wine of high quality and full flavour. £3.95. (Coming shortly)

29. Quinta da Bacalhôa 1981.

Portuguese red wines have been a rather well-kept secret for too long. This one produced from Cabernet Sauvignon grapes, matured in chestnut casks, is similar to a dry, red Bordeaux. Like all Portuguese reds, it will improve with keeping. £3.65.

**Good wine costs less at Sainsbury's.**

## Recall of ambassador opens way for shift in Soviet policy

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The recall to Moscow of Mr Piotr Abrasimov, the Soviet Ambassador in East Berlin, marks the end of the career of one of the country's most important and influential envoys abroad who has played a key role in formulating Soviet policy towards Germany, East and West, for the past 20 years.

Mr Abrasimov served two lengthy spells in East Berlin, from 1962 to 1971, and then again from 1975. In between he was briefly Soviet Ambassador in Paris, where his overbearing manner made a far from good impression.

In East Berlin he behaved virtually as a Soviet pro-consul, wielding enormous power behind the scenes and ensuring the Kremlin's views were decisive in determining East German policies, while loudly trumpeting the full independence and sovereignty of the East German state.

He began his first incumbency in the huge embassy in Unter Den Linden a year after the erection of the Berlin Wall, at a time when Moscow was trying to confine the application of the four-power status of Berlin to the western sectors only. He ended it with the drawing up of the four-power agreement in 1971, in the tough and draw-out preparation of which he played a vital role.

The agreement was a main accomplishment of détente,

leading to a marked easing of international tension and a large measure of normalization for West Berlin.

As a senior member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, he was a skilled and hard-line representative of Soviet policy. He met regularly the Bonn ambassador of Britain, France and the United States on all questions concerning Berlin.

In 1966, he also initiated regular contacts with the Chief Burgoemeister of West Berlin, then Herr Willy Brandt, and still meets regularly Herr Richard Von Weizsäcker, the present mayor.

For the past three years he has been Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in East Berlin, a

Mr Abrasimov: wielded enormous power.

## Modest Cabinet reshuffle by Malaysian Premier

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

**Russian probe for Venus**

Moscow (Reuter) — The

Soviet Union yesterday laun-

ched an unmanned spacecraft

towards Venus designed to

carry out research on the

atmosphere and surface of the

planet. Tass reported.

The probe, Venus 15, will

reach Venus in early October

and go into orbit. The reference

to surface research suggested the

craft, like its most recent

predecessors, was carrying a

smaller probe which would land

on the planet.

The Venus 13 and 14 probes,

which reached Venus within a

few days of each other in March

last year, landed small modules

which sent back photographs

and data from analysis of rock

samples before burning up.

ministers and deputy ministers

The full cabinet is as follows: Prime Minister and Cabinet: Datuk Dr Mahathir Mohamad; Deputy Prime Minister and Home Affairs: Datuk Muhamad Haji Salleh; Finance: Datuk Dr Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah; Transport: Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan; Trade and Industry: Tan Sri Ahmad Zahid Hamzah; Transport: Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan; Health: Datuk Dr Daud Shariff; Education: Datuk Dr Mohamad Ali; Agriculture: Datuk Dr Mohamad Othman; Energy, Telecommunications and Posts: Datuk Lee Moggie; Public Enterprise: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Social Welfare: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Communications: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Higher Education: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Research and Development: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Environment: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Science and Technology: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Labour and Industrial Relations: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Fisheries: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Lands and Natural Resources: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Water Resources: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; Foreign Affairs: Tan Sri Abdul Samad, Culture, Sports and Tourism: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; The Prime Minister's Department: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh; and the Attorney General: Datuk Dr Mohamad Salleh.

No dramatic changes were noted, and only one minister was moved to another portfolio when Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan went from Health to Transport. Given Dr Mahathir's almost Thatcherite approach to government, many had expected a more dramatic reshuffle, but he opted to go along with the traditional evolutionary changes in the administration.

The changes were caused by the resignation of four Cabinet

## Letter from Berlin

### A bird's-eye view of the infamous Wall



You see the absurdity of it best from 1,000 ft up. Below us was one of several East German enclaves sticking into West Berlin. A wire fence sealed off the back doors of a dozen modest villas set among the trees; beyond it a strip of naked soil and then the infamous concrete Wall, which zig-zags around the western vectors of the old capital for 102 miles.

"They must be party traitors," the pilot told me over the intercom. "Imagine looking straight into the windows of West Berlin neighbours each day."

He swung the helicopter carefully round the demarcation line we did not want to stray into East German airspace and provoke a diplomatic incident with the Russians. Luckily the 7 Flight Army Air Corps, which carries out these random Wall patrols almost every day, knew the boundaries by heart. Even so, mistakes can easily be made when the Wall sometimes takes short cuts and leaves isolated patches of abandoned East German territory on the western side.

West Berlin has its enclaves, too. In the American sector, we suddenly dived down to hover low over a road that leads out to Steinstücken, a picturesque but somehow unreal village — once part of Greater Berlin — that was an island in East German territory. Allied troops used to fly in people and supplies by helicopter, and a couple of blades on a patch of grass mark their former landing site.

But now there is a lifeline — a road, hemmed in by high walls on either side, that links the village to West Berlin. It was exchanged after the 1971 four-power treaty for Western territory elsewhere. We flew exactly between the walls, circled round Steinstücken and flew back.

Farther on there is another absurdity: a clump of West Berlin trees marooned between the Wannsee Lake and the Wall. We saw their barracks in the distance and also several large Soviet bases. Here and there a detachment was engaged on strengthening the already formidable fortified frontier.

Hovering over Spandau, I

saw the famous brick prison,

which seemed to be in a state

of virtual collapse. In a little

white hut in the grounds its

sole inmate, Rudolf Hess, now

89, sits in the sun on his half-hour walks. I did not spot him,

and was not allowed to take

photographs ("allied regulations," I was told).

Farther north we checked in

at Tegel airport in the French

Beyond the markers the River Havel and the Wannsee are deserted.

Fourteen thousand elite East German border troops permanently man the Wall. We saw their barracks in the distance and also several large Soviet bases. Here and there a detachment was engaged on strengthening the already formidable fortified frontier.

Hovering over Spandau, I saw the famous brick prison, which seemed to be in a state of virtual collapse. In a little white hut in the grounds its sole inmate, Rudolf Hess, now 89, sits in the sun on his half-hour walks. I did not spot him, and was not allowed to take photographs ("allied regulations," I was told).

Farther north we checked in

at Tegel airport in the French

sector. The British do most of the Wall patrols on behalf of all three allies. The French do not have helicopters in Berlin. No West German is allowed in the skies over Berlin, so we had the air to ourselves.

In the industrial north we passed factories that back right on to the Wall, railway tracks that run between several sets of walls and a long inner wall that for some reason cuts off East Berlin from the border Wall — probably to make escapes harder, though there have been over 186,000 since the Wall went up in 1961. In the first 20 years there were also 3,082 East Germans arrested at the Wall, and 71 people killed on the border.

Wheeling inwards over the

Berlin's Turkei 1ive, we came to the gold-painted historic victory column from where the road leads to the Brandenburg Gate. Beyond it lies East Berlin.

He added that Herr Barth had avoided detection after the war because he had faded his service record and used a 1939 civilian identity card.

He returned to Gransen, where he was born, north of Berlin, after the war and was a textiles buyer for the state retailing concern Konsum until his arrest in 1981. He was detected by analysis of wartime records.

"Barth well knew that these killings after the defeat of the fascists would be punished", Ken Busse said.

One prosecutor used his summary to attack West Germany for failing to try many suspected war criminals.

Michael Binyon

## Prosecutor demands life term for ex-SS man

Berlin (Reuter) — Herr Horst Busse, the East German state prosecutor, yesterday demanded life imprisonment for Heinz Barth, aged 62, a former SS officer on trial in East Berlin on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Herr Barth sat motionless in court on the last day of the trial as Herr Busse said that he had taken part in the "cold-blooded execution of Nazi extermination policies".

Herr Barth has admitted involvement in killings in Czechoslovakia and at Oradour-sur-Glane, France, in the second World War. Sentence is due next Thursday.

"The seriousness of the crimes and the weight of personal responsibility demand that the accused be excluded for ever from socialist society. I propose that Heinz Barth be sentenced to life imprisonment and be deprived for ever of his civil rights," Herr Busse concluded in an 80-minute summary of the evidence.

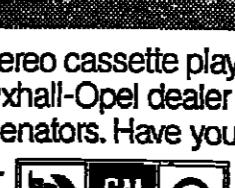
On Monday Herr Barth wept in court as he admitted killing by machine gun fire 20 men in a garage at Oradour, among the 642 villagers massacred on June 10, 1944, in reprisal for the capture of a Nazi major.

He also admitted shooting, or standing guard as others shot 92 partisans in Lidice, Czechoslovakia, in 1942. Herr Busse said that the crimes were "excerpts from a ghastly whole, part of a terrible inferno, components of a bestial terror system". Herr Barth's assertion that he was obeying orders was no defence.

He had volunteered for death squads at Lidice, where he was a member of a police battalion. At Oradour, when he was an SS lieutenant, he was one of those who had given the orders for the encircling and destruction of the village, Herr Busse went on.

He added that Herr Barth is harder to spot as it zig-zags between buildings. The death strip is narrower but the watch towers more frequent. We passed former stations and rotting railway sidings, abandoned by their East German owners. The pulsing life on Kurfürstendamm with its lines of cars seemed in curious contrast to the silent borders. Away to the south-west the cars streamed out from one of the exit points through the Wall to the Autobahn to West Germany.

THE LUXURIOUS NEW SENATOR. THE CHOSEN CAR FOR THE CHOSEN FEW.



VAUXHALL-OPEL  
BETTER BY DESIGN.

## THE ARTS

## Cinema

## Goodies and baddies for children of all ages

## Return of the Jedi (U)

Leicester Square Theatre;  
Odeon, Marble Arch;  
Dominion

## The Hunger (18)

ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue

Jacques Becker season  
National Film Theatre

The *Star Wars* films are not - like the *Grease* Is, the *Hallowe'en* IIs and *Rocky* IVs - sequels and spin-offs, but constitute a continuing serial. George Lucas, who remains the guiding hand as producer and principal writer, whoever the director may be (this time it is Richard Marquand), plans a cycle of nine episodes in all. *Star Wars*, *The Empire Strikes Back* and *Return of the Jedi* represent episodes 4, 5 and 6. In the old days of course serials came out weekly; but these three parts were released respectively in 1977, 1980 and 1983. At this rate, of three-year intervals, not all of us will still be around to see how things turn out in chapter nine. Even the youngest patrons of the original *Star Wars* will be taking their own children to see a middle-aged Luke Skywalker and his rusting robots.

Lucas's declared intention had been to return to the style and naive pleasures of the weekly exploits of Flash Gordon and Captain Marvel; and true to the authentic method, the individual episodes tend to be reprises with variations rather than actual progressions of a story. Luke and his chums are still doing battle with the evil usurper Emperor and his creature Darth Vader; and the donouement is the inevitable frenzied battle in space. This time the Emperor and Darth Vader are definitely conquered. The serial is planned in three triptych cycles: for the others (again true to the conventions of the form) new villains will be found.

In approach and style there is some change for the worse, though it is unlikely to affect the preprogrammed appeal of the series. Special effects have more and more taken over from the human interest. The credits for technical work are now endless, and the effects become ever more marvellous in every department, whether the creation of space hardware, grotesque primal monsters or cute and cuddly Disneyesque pets.

The invented creatures are a lot



Dragon monster Jabba in *Return of the Jedi*; he might have been invented by Tenniel for an X-rated Alice

more enjoyable than the humans who are always strictly two-dimensional, and whose relationships are now sketchier than ever. There is certainly more fun to be had with the demons of the demonic disco in *Star Wars* who now form the court of a huge dragon monster called Jabba. With his enormous, scaly, toad-like head, sitting grossly greedy and flatulent, menacing out death and torture, gobbling up his smaller subjects and toying lecherously with captive maidens, he might have been invented by Tenniel for an X-rated Alice.

The film remains a cunning and prodigal synthesis of every kind of popular myth. There are vague memories of classical legend in the basic story of a brother who risks falling in love with the sister whom identity he does not know, and who discovers in the same moment that the man whom it is his destiny to kill

is in fact his own father. The mystical sources of The Force, Darth Vader's atonement, and Luke's cries to his father in the extremities of torture have echoes of Christian tort. There are once again nods to the Hitlerian pageantry of *Triumph of the Will*. Vader's funeral pyre looks even like a small homage to *Gandhi*.

The conflicts intermittently take on the style of Western or of Sword-and-Sorcery. The bad people are in their appearance amalgams of all the things we hate: Nazis, traffic cops, Mao suits. The latest addition to the good people is a tribe of teddy bears who sometimes carry on like Robin Hood and his Merry Men and at others like comic cannibals from strip cartoons. Aimed with deadly calculation at the child in all of us, *Return of the Jedi* estimates our mental age - no doubt quite accurately - at around six and a half.

At the moment of high euphoria for

British cinema, poor Tony Scott exemplifies the casualties of the bad times (before Channel Four) when even the most promising directors had small chance of exercising their craft. More than a decade ago Scott made an excellent and original low-budget film, financed by the British Film Institute, called *Loving Memory*. The years of waiting between then and *The Hunger* have been spent at the treadmill of commercials; and his new film goes to show the saint which too much of that can lay on talent and vision. Technically faultless, the film at every moment has the trashy chic of an extended commercial for cosmetics or soft furnishings, though more often it seems to be selling cigarettes.

Not that the screenplay gives any encouragement to do better. Adapted from a novel by Whitney Strieber which is clearly to be avoided, it is a fairly incoherent tale of mysticism,

magic and horror. Catherine Deneuve is a beautiful vampire who has ensured millennia of immortality by constantly appealing The Hunger for blood. Susan Sarandon is a doctor with a more scientific interest in longevity and aging. David Bowie's rather brief appearance as lover-victim of Deneuve with a bad case of rapid aging provides the film's most consoling moments. The make-up men and Bowie's clever mime make quite a feat out of the aging; and the film almost rises to a touch of humour with the scene of Bowie growing several hundred years older in a doctor's waiting room.

It is still very small compensation for all the other flashy silliness, and the effortful erotica of a nude lesbian-vampire encounter between Deneuve and Sarandon - both of whom are actresses far too attractive to have this wished upon them.

The National Film Theatre's French year moves on this month to a complete retrospective of the 13 films completed by Jacques Becker (1906-1960) consistently made films that were and remain enjoyable, and made his own strong contribution to the prestige and popularity of the French cinema in the post-war decade. He almost became an actor: he played in Jean Renoir's *Boudu sous des eaux*, and King Vidor wanted to take him off to Hollywood and make a star of him.

Instead Becker stayed on to be assistant to Renoir and Renoir's example undoubtedly helped shape his own appreciation of character, of milieu, of the interaction of groups. Even trifles like a comedy vehicle of Fernandel, *Ali Baba*, have their own style; and films that look like trifles - *Fabulous*, set in a Parisian fashion house, or *Rue de l'Estrapade* - often intimate unsupended depths. *Rue de l'Estrapade* was the third and least successful of the marital comedies by which Becker is today best remembered.

The NFT season is also a chance to experience again Becker's uniquely evocative period reconstructions: whether the belle époque of *Les Aventures de Arsène Lupin*, the world of the Apaches and their women in *Casque d'Or*, the eve of the twenties in *Montparnasse 19* or Becker's own contemporary France in *Rendezvous de guerre*. Not to be missed, above all, is Becker's last film, *Le Trou*, the story of an attempted prison break which is a virtuoso exercise in suspense, created within units of time and place.

David Robinson

## Television

Norman Mailer at Sixty (BBC 2) has been compared to Mount Rushmore, but really he looks more like Fred Flintstone. He is the primeval innocent, aggrieved when the rocks are thrown at him, but strong enough to throw them straight back. Last night's documentary took as its occasion the publication of his most recent novel *Ancient Evenings*, which was described as a "magnum opus" of old Egypt; since it seemed to consist entirely of sodomy, violence, orgies and gang rape it might just as well have been a magnum opus of contemporary New York.

With his combination of naivety and self-projection, vulnerability and combative ness, Mailer himself is very much part of his own culture. There he was, on a bulletin board announcing coming attractions, alongside Bodytone, Dancercise and Karate. Some writers work steadily inward, like wireworms of the spirit, but Mailer keeps on moving outward, engorging great quantities of American life and then spitting them out with affectionate distaste. Frank Delaney, who interviewed him for the programme has the ability to ask easy questions which are in fact hard to answer: as a result, although this was a "celebratory" study of the man, it was

Peter Ackroyd

Concert  
BBC SO/Ashkenazy  
Festival Hall

movement, it was difficult to imagine that any more could be said. His is playing that stretches from top to toe whether he is crouching over to seek the harmonic heart of his double-stopping or leaning out towards his audience to share the confidence of the tiniest sequential patterning.

After a remarkably dark, searching cadenza, the slow movement was played, wisely, for lighter relief, the windband almost intrusive.

There was little chance for Mr Kremer to steal the light in the Double Concerto. The playing of his compatriot, Mischa Maisky, could also be larger than life, as his recently recorded Franck Sonata shows. It was also evident in both his broad grandswell in the Andante, and the big heart he drew from his Finale solo. He can find, too, a velvet-gloved *sotto voce* and chamber-musical finesse.

Hilary Finch

## Theatre

## Thrilling chasms of mood and style

Nightshade  
Birmingham Rep Studio

A central curtained recess bathed in purple light and throbbing organ music; is this a crematorium or a variety theatre? For magician-magician John Quinn, it is both. But for all the funeral brio-brac, Stewart Parker's dark comedy is a play of great tenderness. The rubicund, middle-aged Quinn (Kenny Ireland) lost his wife, first by desertion then by death. Playing Miranda to his Prospero is his devilish daughter Delta, always ready to enter the case that he sticks full of swords, and feign a bloody accident to frighten him.

Their family doctor (June Brown), is a dry old bird with an invalid father, making unconventional arrangements for her own approaching death and subsequently sniggering quietly from the coffin as the conventional cosmetic and panegyrics are laid on regardless. Miss Brown's superb unsmiling wit is matched by Deborah Norton as Delta's elegantly frustrated headmistress.

But Delta herself, hyper-perceptive to the point of otherworldliness adds the spiritual dimension to the story. Crooked and gamine, Madeline Church fills that impossible demand, though her quicksilver movements go over the top at times.

She is haunted by two tales: The Sleeping Beauty and Jacob's

father's new assistant, a physics graduate progressing from the Law of Falling Bodies to laying them out, dead and alive. "You're dismissed", the headmistress says after sexual intercourse. "I thought you just were", comes the punning reply.

Kenny Ireland, taking over the lead at short notice, sails expertly through the satirical humour, pathos and conjuring tricks alike. And Peter Farago's production walks the tightrope over the play's thrilling chasms of mood and style.

Anthony Masters

## Dance

The Seasons  
Coliseum

The first new production of Festival Ballet's London season was given on Wednesday night: Glazunov's *The Seasons* in a production by Ronald Hynd that was first shown by the Houston Ballet in 1980. The music is glorious stuff for dancing, a cascade of rich melodies in sumptuous, sugary orchestrations, as sinfully irresistible as the best pralines.

I find it surprising that Hynd and his designer, Paul Doherty, thought this score suited to anything other than tutus and the most splendid of pure classic display, such as Ashton provided when he used some of his tunes in *Birthday Offering*. Instead, they have gone for all-over tights and choreography

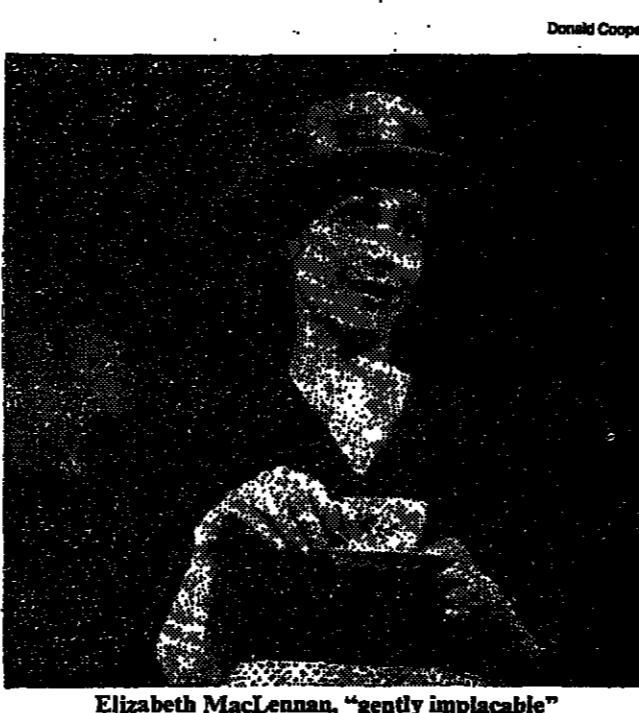
that is often all over the floor, with the dancers sitting, lying or rolling. Perhaps they thought to offset the music's sweetness, instead of exploiting it.

With the orchestra in fair

form under Graham Bond, however, Glazunov carries the day, and the public is obviously delighted to see so many and so much of the dancers. The ostensible theme is not taken very seriously, and I imagine it never was, from Petipa's 1900 staging onwards. The idea is simply to have an excuse to bring on one group of dancers after another.

The star of the show, as the Spirit of the Seasons (whatever that may be) is Koen Onzia, a recent recruit from Antwerp. A short, slight young man, he whizzes and zooms round the stage at every break in the succession of other dancers.

John Percival



Elizabeth MacLennan, "gently implacable"

## Vertical take-off

## Men Should Weep

Royal, Stratford East

When a long-neglected play from the old Unity Theatre repertory, rediscovered in the author's lifetime, revived by a director of international reputation and swept into London on a tide of Scottish acclaim, it is hard to present it as anything other than a deserving cause.

But as soon as you start dwelling on Eva Lambs Stewart's affinity with O'Casey, and saluting her study of Glaswegian life in the 1930s for its humane testimony and grim relevance to modern Britain, the response is to be one of dutiful assent followed by stampede for the exit.

I do not know how *Men Should Weep* appeared to its original 1947 audiences. But its success in Giles Havergal's 7.84 company production is that it departs totally from all the old conventions of the Socialist stage. Here we have Maggie, worn out by her scrubbing job and looking after seven children and an unemployed husband, but still unsound and full of love for them all. She is a splendid, wholly credible woman; but it would be an insult to call her an heroic working-class matriarch.

Then there is the rest of the family: the runaway daughter, the disastrously married son, parasitic granny, and the swaggeringly unmarried head of the household. You can like and dislike all of them in different ways; but so far as the play is concerned, they are given no alibi for their mistakes and cruelties. It is for the audience to draw the wider social lesson.

There are some fierce domestic rows and one near-fatal stabbing, but what is most remarkable about the piece is its

wealth of really funny lines, and the fact that it avoids all censoriousness towards a group of characters who are incessantly judging each other.

If ever there were a claustrophobic box set around them, no trace of it survives in the free air of this production. On Geoff Rose's stage, the Morrisons occupy a ramshackle downstage area, backed by a grimy concrete skybox haunted by spying neighbours, smogging couples, and late-night rowdies; while members of the family double as a chorus of gossips and other figures from the outside.

With the exception of one small boy, age is presented

entirely through acting, with the handsome young Jo Cameron Brown emitting bird-like squawks as the sensible granny, clamping boneless gums on any passing sweet and clasping her pension book in palsied talons.

The aim, superbly achieved,

is to dispel emotional intensity, and divert attention from these people as individuals to the conditions in which they are compelled to live. And instead of the plot of naturalistic narrative there are side-lit tableaux, explosions of brilliantly lit energy, bold groupings (as where all the women line up down-stage for cake-slicing confessions), and moments of vertical take-off into lurid violence and volcanic farce.

In short, Mr Havergal has effected a triumphant marriage

between the allegedly decadent style of the Citizens' Theatre and the wholesome virtues of the old Labour stage. Acknowledging that, the sharpest memory is of the richly eloquent Glasgow dialogue, and of Elizabeth MacLennan's gently implacable central performance.

Irving Wardle



## TAVERNER

Peter Maxwell Davies

Conductor: Edward Downes  
To be recommended equally to those who love opera and to those who never set foot in the opera house. It could depict a great many misconceptions about opera as a dead art form." *Illustrated London News*.

Producer: Michael Geden; Designer: Ralph Koltai  
Cast includes: Sarah Walker, James Bowman, John Dowd, Reinhard Harms, Alan Oke, John Reddick, Roger Udall

July 29, July 6, 8, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550,



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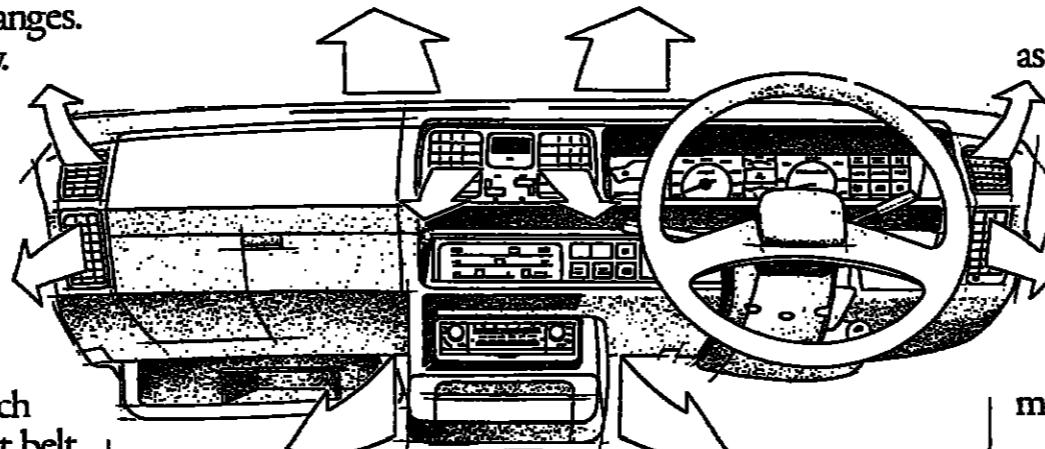
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## FRIDAY PAGE

## MEDICAL BRIEFING

## Danger in the sunshine

The wettest spring on record will encourage holiday makers to seek the sun. They should beware: recent work has shown that the complications from blistering and burning are more far-reaching than suffering the agony of lying on a hotel bed with a badly burnt back and chest.

The greatest danger does not seem to be to outdoor workers, but to office workers and others who expose their pallid skin only once a year and are therefore at risk of getting burnt, whether to the hot Mediterranean sun or the less fierce heat of the occasional sunny day on the Moray firth.

There is evidence that sunburning increases the chance of developing a cancerous mole (melanoma) for two reasons. It alters the body's general immune system, demonstrated by the fact that moles can turn malignant after severe burning even when occurring on the most intimate areas and therefore protected from direct sun by even the briefest of clothes. When the sun's rays do scorch the skin, actual damage to the mole may also precipitate similar changes.

People who are constantly exposed to the sun develop a different type of skin change, a solar keratosis, a rough scaly patch often seen on the backs of the hands and faces of farm workers, sailors and empire traders. These patches may be treated with Eudix cream (5-Flourouracil) or by freezing when still small, before they have given rise to trouble. If left, a squamous cell carcinoma, a skin cancer of low malignancy, may develop; this would then have to be removed surgically or treated with radiotherapy.

## The bends

Priests and plumbers have something in common, both are repetitive kneelers: one before the altar and the other behind the pipes.

Dr Thomas Brachen describes in the New England Journal of Medicine the case of a 45-year-old priest who has suffered chronic damage to the outer cartilage of his knee joint by repetitive kneeling as a result he had pain, swelling and locking in the joint. Dr Brachen suggests that there might be similar cases: certainly a friend and plumber had identical signs and symptoms this weekend. Furthermore he denied that he took violent exercise, or had ever knowingly twisted his knee, and volunteered the fact that the trouble started after a job which required more repetitive kneeling than usual.

## Joint-wear

The affecting picture of an elderly voter hobbling to the polls is as much part of an election as photographs of humps are to spring. It is not difficult for the press to find a subject, for statistics independently quoted by the Arthritis and Rheumatic Council, and by Professor Nicholas Bellamy and Professor Watson Buchanan of Ontario, in the month's Update, suggest that over one million people in Britain have rheumatoid arthritis and another five million osteoarthritis. Rheumatoid is twice as common in women as in men; osteoarthritis, often imprecisely defined as a wearing out of the joints, is equally divided between the sexes.

Circumstances have been kind to the council this year; Mr Robin Leigh Pemberton, its chairman, had to resign when he became Governor of the Bank of England, and its National Arthritis Week, designed to publicize the advances in diagnosis and treatment made possible by research, has coincided with the general election.

Dr Colin Barnes, acting chairman, told *The Times* that in 1982, the council distributed over £3m to 170 different research projects, as well as subsidizing undergraduate and post-graduate education; more than one third of the money had been collected by supporters in its 900 branches.

Despite the onslaught of the research workers, many aspects of rheumatoid arthritis remain unexplained.

## The X factor

Each edition of Debrett's contains a melancholy list of marriages and baronetcies which have recently become extinct, for want of a male heir. But the ability to choose the sex of a child by separating the sperms carrying the Y male-determining chromosome from the X female-bearing one has a medical importance far greater than that of satisfying a peer's longing for perpetuation.

The Japanese claim that they have found an electrical means of dividing the two types of sperm so that it is possible to produce a seminal specimen containing girl-bearing sperms only. This will give hope to women who, although healthy, are carriers of the so-called X-linked diseases which may affect the male children they bear.

It is only possible now to avoid this hazard by aborting all male foetuses; the Japanese advance if confirmed would herald an era of selective conception rather than selective abortion.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford  
Medical Correspondent



Wendy Hales

## Someone old, someone new

Today's report, *Marriage - and the Standing Committee's Task*, has a panicky air to it, like an ailing department store hastily arranging a mid-season sale to attract custom.

The report follows a decision by the General Synod of the Church of England to allow, in certain circumstances, divorced people to remarry in church and its request that the Synod's Standing Committee look into the possibilities of this.

Goodness knows, the present situation is far from satisfactory. As things stand, single persons, no matter how casual their connexion with their church, are entitled to be wedded in it, while divorced persons, no matter how devout churchgoers they may be, are not. How unfair on the divorced man of irreproachable behaviour who wishes to take as his second wife a spiritually-inclined spinster. They may not marry in church, although their subsequent children may be baptised there. Yet although the Standing Committee would like such people to have the benefit of a church wedding, it certainly doesn't intend to treat them like first timers. First it would have them go through some intensely probing interviews before the diocesan bishop decides whether to allow their marriage to be solemnized.

The church would then publicly release them from their previous marriage vows - a rather embarrassing and certainly superfluous gesture, since the state has already done that. Some members of the committee would like to see a further indignity: a public statement to the effect that the marriage about to take place is a "second" one. I find it slightly disturbing that

The Church of England decision to allow divorcees to remarry in church in certain circumstances presents a number of embarrassments to the devout. Penny Perrick examines the trend that has led up to the decision

throughout this report "second" when referring to marriage, is always placed in quotes, making it sound like something that isn't real, like fake fur or leatherette. Such proposals, I feel, present an unattractive package for people who have already gone through the trauma of a divorce. They will also, in that nervous period before a wedding-day serve to remind everyone concerned of past failures, at the very time when it is helpful to be able to concentrate on future happiness.

All but the most determined will probably think that the briskness of a register office ceremony is preferable to an intrusive inspection into one's past life. And this is a shame because the Church of England badly needs more weddings.

Throughout most of the 1970s, all over the industrialized world, the marriage rate has been dropping, while the cohabitation rate has been rising. People have

simply been marrying later, to which may explain why the number of first marriages taking place in the Church of England has dropped sharply from 41 per cent of all first marriages in 1970 to 32 per cent in 1979. An 18-year-old bride might need veils, bouquets, bridesmaids and an authorized marriage service to make the day complete but a 27-year-old woman who has been living with her new husband for several years might rather spend the money on new carpeting.

The economic recession plus the fact that register offices now go in for floral arrangements and a festive atmosphere have also contributed to the decline in church weddings. It is clear that unless the church can solemnize second or even "second" marriages, it might find itself participating in fewer and fewer marriages as the years go by.

Later marriages have not, sadly, meant longer marriages. The rise in cohabitation and the trend towards later marriage has not coincided with a declining

divorce rate: between 1970 and 1979, this more than doubled in England and Wales, as did the number of remarriages. Some of my best friends are part of these statistics. They married for the first time as dreamy-eyed flower children, only growing up when the sombre 1970s found them divorced and, often, sole financial support of their children.

One of these women said that she feels it was her second wedding which was the real one, the one that deserved to be solemnized, since it was undertaken in utter seriousness, after years of discussion.

"There was no question of a church wedding," she said, "so we made it as grand an occasion as possible by inviting both our large families to the register office. My mother, bless her, showed solidarity by wearing an amazing mother-of-the-bride outfit which was pure Barbara Cartland. During the years between my two marriages, I'd felt greatly sustained by going regularly to church and I should have liked the chance of repeating the marriage vows."

"I certainly approve of the decision to allow church weddings for divorced people and even sympathize with some of the burdens the church may put in their way. I think it's the church's job to see that people don't take the matter lightly. I wouldn't like to see irresponsible people who drift in and out of marriage being given a second and then a third chance to walk down the aisle. One snag is that with weddings, if something can go wrong it will, and there could be a gawky muddle over getting the bishop's permission and then the public statement and what have you added to the general confusion."

Another friend, about to marry for the second time in August, said that she would like a religious ceremony but would resent having to undergo the questioning and to be treated

Following the General Synod's decision in 1981 that there were circumstances in which a divorced person might marry in church during the lifetime of a former partner, the Standing Committee reports today on proposed procedures to allow such church marriage, subject to the following provisions:

Such a procedure must be pastorally conceived and operated in the highest pastoral interests of the couple, subject to the requirements of the Church's teaching.

Full and sensitive inquiry into each case should be undertaken by the incumbent, who would complete an application form for submission to the bishop and arrange for the parties to sign a simple declaration. The bishop would seek advice from a multi-diocesan panel.

The bishop, in affirming, would include a statement dispensing the party concerned from the obligation to keep marriage vows previously made.

The Standing Committee is evenly divided on whether some form of public statement (of the fact that one of the parties has been divorced and has a former partner still living and that the bishop's special permission has been granted) should be mandatory.

differently from someone marrying for the first time: "It reminds me of those schools where they make children getting free dinners stand in a separate queue. In a way, I find the present system more logical. The church, by not allowing second marriages to be solemnized, is emphasizing that marriage is, ideally, something you do only once, so, unless your partner dies, you're only allowed one shot at it. I'm quite a religious woman, but if I were allowed to marry in church again, I might get the feeling that I was somehow cheating. Perhaps a register office is more suitable - we can always go to church afterwards. On the other hand, you could say that the Church of England should be prepared to marry anyone who wants a church ceremony. Someone said that a second marriage was a triumph of hope over experience and there's something rather spiritually uplifting about that sentiment which maybe the church should encourage."

## What MPs think of women

It is unkind to make trouble between husband and wife, but I feel that Lady Howe, as a former deputy chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, really should know this about Sir Geoffrey. Last February, when asked to define his attitude towards women by filling in a ten-point questionnaire sent to him by Carol Sarler, the editor of *Honey* magazine, he declined. "It is not his practice," Sir Geoffrey's private secretary wrote to Miss Sarler, "to complete documents of utter stupidity - quite rightly".

Jill Craigie, wife of Michael Foot, is just as interested in women's issues as Lady Howe and need not, on this occasion, at least, feel embarrassed by her husband. Mr Foot filled in the questionnaire with great diligence, extending each 'yes' and 'no' with a robust comment, as, for example: "It is better for a child to come home to a mother who feels happy with her day's work, than one who feels angry because she has had no choice but to stay at home all day". Albert Booth, the former Labour Cabinet Minister who Jill Craigie described recently as "an unrecognized feminist", filled in his questionnaire most sympathetically, so that's all right.

Among the 220 Members of Parliament (out of a total of 635) who responded, were David Steel and Shirley Williams. Mrs Thatcher said she didn't have time to fill in her questionnaire, but sent round one of her old speeches instead. The three male members of the Gang of Four, Jenkins, Owen and Rodgers, spoilt the Alliance's record - a 52 per cent response by not replying. In fact, in spite of the SDP being the only party which officially insists on including women on selection shortlists, the Liberal MPs seemed more mindful of women's interest.

"I find it remarkable that Mrs T's proposals for the family include the disgraceful suggestion that women should find their self-expression at the kitchen sink rather than at work," wrote David Steel. And on the subject of sexual harassment, David Aitken answered: "I would welcome a change in the general attitudes towards women in my own particular workplace - the Houses of Parliament".

The newly-reassembled House of Commons will surely be a less turbulent place without the presence

## HOW MP'S RESPONDED TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Labour: 44 per cent (105). Conservative: 24 per cent (80). SDP/Liberal: 52 per cent (22). One Labour, One Scottish nationalist, two Plaid Cymru. Nine replied anonymously.

of Andy McMahon, the Labour MP who, shortly after posting back his questionnaire failed to be reselected for Glasgow, Govan. "I would be willing to support medical amputation for man who had been found guilty of rape", thundered Mr McMahon at one point. Demonstrating his lack of bias between the sexes, his view on sexual harassment was that "it is most unfortunate that certain females enjoy this, although I can see no action that will prevent the pinching and groping that females of all ages accept and enjoy, even boast about". Thank goodness that Heaven help us if Mr McMahon could visualize something that would cure us of our boorish ways.

Just as interesting as the politicians' view is the fact that the July issue of *Honey* devotes seven whole pages to analysing them, and example of the more serious approach this "teenage" magazine has taken since Carol Sarler, a single parent and mother of daughter aged nine, took over as editor three years ago. Now the average *Honey* reader is over 20 and is, Carol Sarler thinks, growing more politically aware.

Young women are growing up in an era that has no precedents, she said. "They have to work things out for themselves because their mums can't really help. These women support each other and expect their magazines' support too. You can go into any pub and hear twenty-two-year-old women ranting on about things. It's the young woman who are involved in Greenham Common and who start up rape crisis centres all of which is undoubtedly a result of the feminist movement which has left no woman's life untouched, even if all it means to a housewife in Scunthorpe is that she asks her husband to give her a hand with the washing up."

She chose the ten questions on equal opportunities, disarmament, education, rape and violence.

abortion, money matters, positive discrimination, child care, work opportunities and sexual harassment because she thought that these were the areas which were most going to affect women aged between 20 and 30 - "a lot of noise is made about women's issues, but not the sort of noise that leads to action". Yet even when MPs were put on the spot by her survey, if they thought there were valid reasons for treating men and women differently in matters of social security and tax, some of them took the opportunity to discuss how unfair the present arrangements are to men.

What emerges from the survey is that while a majority of all the MPs who answered its questions seem keen to boost professional training for women, would like a fairer taxation system and support a married woman's right to work, when it comes to giving help and support in difficult times the Labour Party is clearly out in front.

Is MPs were more inclined than the others to extend state funding for rape crisis centres, prevent any restriction of the current abortion laws and provide more child care facilities.

This has led to Carol Sarler to the conclusion that: "If you are seeking radical reform for women, you won't vote Conservative - they've told us in the survey that they're not going to do anything. Yet a senior female executive at IPC, which publishes *Honey*, who's read the survey is still going to vote for them". And there's the heart of the matter. The Labour MPs presented a picture of women as vulnerable, crisis-prone and hard done by. The Conservatives seemed to think that women could get ahead without any special provision being made - "Ability will find its level and its reward", pronounced one, rather typical, Tory whose comment is backed up by the IPC executive.

Carol Sarler acknowledged that the female voter may be concerned with more than women's issues. "But for some of our readers this may be the first time they've voted, or simply the first time they've had the chance to think things out for themselves. I'd hate to feel we haven't changed someone's mind about something."

Anne Bluston

reducing sensitivity to the delayed reaction to bites which Mellany noted in the 1940s? Studies on army personnel in cages between 1939-45 showed that *Anopheles* would feed on everyone, but that after regular bites - nightly or several weeks, sensitivity to further bites fell off (*Nature* 158:751).

At any rate the scepticism about vitamin B preventing bites seems well founded. You did not mention the use of coils of mosquito-repelling incense, which may contain pyrethrins; I'm not sure of either the composition or the spelling, tongue, unbitten, in a smoke-filled room which may create its own health hazards.

## B is for bite

From Professor Robert Miller, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

In Medical Briefing (May 13) you reported that a specialist at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine was sceptical about old colonial bands' claim that vitamin B tablets helped to keep off mosquitoes.

Has it been suggested that the vitamin B might have helped in

## Sport:

Racing preview of The Oaks and Ladies' Day at Epsom

## Family Money:

How first-time buyers can get trapped in their own home

## Love or money

From A. M. Parfitt, 27 Fonthill Terrace, Aberdeen

Apropos the report that £400,000 has been bequeathed to institute a prize for writers of romantic fiction. Could this fairly be described as a slush fund?



## Run of the mill

Margaret Thatcher, who has already been photographed during this election with a dead conger eel, inspecting slags and driving a dumper truck, refused a photographer's request in a Scottish weaving mill to be pictured in a Tam o' Shanter. "It's too grimy," she said. She then flew to north-west England, where she was photographed in a baker's regalia in a Bolton bakery and sipping a half pint in a Stockport brewery.

## Lapels go Lab

I have discovered a landslide to Labour among committed voters. The Badge Shop in Earls Court, Covent Garden, has been selling political badges and keeping a tally of the purchases. The results so far are: "I am a floating voter", 4.7 per cent; "Don't vote it only encourages them", 17.9 per cent; "Vote Liberal/SDP", 7.6 per cent; "Vote Conservative", 11.2 per cent; and "Vote Labour", an overall majority, 55.9 per cent.

## Indecision day

My politically open mind this morning is Timothy Abbott. He is contesting Salisbury for the Don't Know party, and he has formed an alliance with the local Undecideds. He is getting 22 per cent support in the opinion poll. "I have no wish to take committed voters from other parties," he says, "but I think it is time for the Don't Knows to stand up and be counted. Only 70 per cent voted in Salisbury last time. We should have a 100 per cent poll at this election." Abbott, a registered psychiatric nurse and former social worker, has not got much up at the moment, so he can take up parliamentary duties if the electorate decide that they cannot make up their minds.

## All-purpose

The work is shared around at British Island Airways, the firm flying Margaret Thatcher on her election tour. The arrival of Captain Roy Heath, the company's marketing director, in the cabin to pilot the plane surprised the travelling press corps. Earlier in the tour his job had included helping the stewardess clear away the food and drink trays.

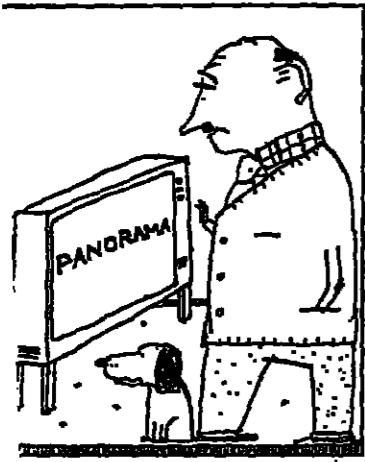
## Party games

I have just received a breathless call from Heathrow by a flying Finn called Kauno Vinikka. No, this is not another anagram, although the gist of his message was that the main parties are open to revisions, as follows: Liberal becomes "braille", a Russian currency exchange turns Labour into "trouble", while Conservative becomes "revise a TV co", presumably a memo to the other Smith Square wordsmiths.

## Boy's own

Even though, as I reported yesterday, our public schools are fighting shy of providing the location for the film of Julian Mitchell's controversial *Another Country*, a small group of boys at Eton are staging the play themselves. Performances, expected to be a sell-out, are in the school's Farre Theatre on June 16 to 18 and programme advertising is being sold at hard-headed rates. The head of drama has even been roped in to play the only non-juvenile. Downside has already staged the play and I now wait, in vain perhaps, for Mitchell's old school, Winchester, to follow suit.

BARRY FANTONI



ake one smile . . .

Yesterday Anton Mosimann, my favourite London hotel chef, mounted a bravura display in the Chester's kitchens to launch his *Cuisine à la Carte*. Such is Mosimann's reputation that there are 650 trained chefs around the world waiting to work with him. But I was fascinated to me, as an amateur face reader, to discover Mosimann picks all his staff by glancing at their faces. "People with faces cannot be good in restaurants. We have 98 per cent with warm faces now," he beamed warmly. In the heat of the kitchen, I could believe him.

The programme for the girls' school swap at the Globe Theatre, *Finally Fulls It Off*, includes an old girls' section announcing births, marriages and other snippets. Now the government has received a letter from Doris Tong, née Mellow, marriage 53 years ago is one mentioned. She was at the London School for Girls from 1922, and now lives in am. She has been invited up to see the show, though she rarely goes to town these - except for Old Girls' association meetings.

PMS

## Indore

It looked like that scene from *Gandhi*: the political leader striding out along the dusty road, surrounded and followed by his supporters dressed in white homespun cotton, a hundred to two hundred of them trailing away into the distance. The Mahatma was marching to the sea at Dandi to make salt in contravention of the British laws, and so to dramatize the struggle for the freedom of his people.

In fact, Mr Chandra Shekhar, president of the opposition Janata Party, is marching virtually the length of India, from Kanniyakumari in the far south, to Delhi in the north. His aim, he says, is to return political power to the people. "We are trying to take back politics to the villages," he said during a rest just outside this, the largest town in Madhya Pradesh, at about the three-quarter mark of his journey.

The march, 2,500 miles in all, including the zigzagging in and out of towns, is called a *padyatra*, a

## The walkabout to end all walkabouts

pilgrimage on foot. The symbolic value of walking about this great dry subcontinent is deeply ingrained in the Indian ethos.

Not only Gandhi in recent times, but Vinoba Bhave also gained respect and reverence from his 13 years of marches attempting to persuade landlords to relinquish land to their tenants. But the tradition goes back at least to the eighth-century holy man, Adi Shankar Acharya, who wandered the country from Kerala to Kashmir, founding centres of learning in *ashrams* and challenging the Buddhist faith.

Holy men belonging to the Jain sect today still walk the countryside preaching.

Mr Chandra Shekhar, aged 56, looks a little like a holy man, with a dark scruffy beard, a burning eye

and a charming smile. His *padyatra* caused some amusement in sophisticated circles when it started, nor could it help the operation of a political party to have its president away from the office for six months at a time.

But the amusement and frustration have died away now the march is beginning to get respectful attention, and the contact with village people is obviously bringing him a growing reputation.

There is little doubt that by the time his pilgrimage ends on June 25 in Delhi - the eighth anniversary of Mrs Gandhi's declaration of state of emergency - he will have become the second best known politician in the country.

It is becoming difficult for him to meet and listen to people along the

way. He is garlanded every few hundred yards with marigolds, but these occasions appear to cause him some distress as the onward sweep of the marching *padyatras* clashes with the reception committees and people swirl about him.

But he listens as much as he can, mostly to requests to provide drinking water - he has been through some of the most drought-afflicted regions of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, and he and his followers now propose to use some of the money he has raised along the way towards improving the rural water supply.

He is not a compelling public speaker, and can sound preachy and querulous. He has never held ministerial office - he remained party president all through the Janata Party's period in power - and perhaps for this reason is thought unlikely to become Prime Minister if Mrs Gandhi should lose again. But his reputation is now such that he is certain to be the king-maker.

Michael Hamlyn

## Faith in defence the Nato way

JUNE 14 1983

John Pardoe

One of the best things to come out of this election so far has been the attention given to the defence issue. I suspect that many people have been forced to reconsider the whole subject.

That old logician Enoch Powell has applied his considerable mind and dragged us back to first principles, not for the first time. His argument that Britain's independent nuclear deterrent is "useless" is not of course new. It was put forward by the Liberal Party as early as 1957 and was one of the policies which persuaded me to join the party.

Then, like Mr Powell now, I was totally convinced by the logic of the case.

Britain's nuclear weaponry is according to Mr Powell, "negligible in comparison with that of Russia". To deploy it against Russia therefore would be to commit suicide since Russian weapons could destroy Britain while Britain's weapons could do comparatively little damage to the Soviet Union.

All this is true and logical. But it is not practical. This distinction is within each one of us. Logically and philosophically I am a pacifist but I know that in practice I would not act as one.

However, Mr Powell's logic is much to be preferred to the extraordinary contortions performed by Mrs Thatcher on *Panorama* this week. She explained her refusal to seek dual-key control of American cruise missiles based on British soil by accusing those who argue for it of misusing our allies. How could we mislead America? How disgraceful! In her very next breath however she defended the need for Britain's independent deterrent on the grounds that we could not trust America to come to our defence in a crisis. If Mr Powell loses his highly marginal seat in this election he could do worse than set up as a teacher of logic to British prime ministers.

The defence issues are so complex that probably only a very few "experts" really understand them. There do however appear to be certain essential principles which ought to be stated.

No one can be certain exactly what has kept the peace in Europe since 1945 but I strongly suspect that collective security within Nato and the Warsaw Pact backed by the balance of nuclear terror has been its main basis.

Tomorrow: Jack Bruce-Gardyne

Philip Howard

## Yes, Mr Tebbit, I certainly will

I have sat on the bicycle-seat of the future, and it works; except that I fell off doing a U-turn. Alex Moulton, inventor and reviewer of technological books for *The Times*, when they are worth reviewing (which is, alas, not often), has just published his new bicycle. He is the chap who invented the Moulton bicycle, with dinky little wheels, the suspension of the Mini, and much else. His new bike is known as the Moulton Advanced Engineering Bicycle, and is notable for being divisible into two parts at the flick of a screw. It also weighs only 24 lb, is a miracle of ingenious design, with the pump, *per exemplum*, secreted in the steel tube that holds the saddle, and costs rather more than I had in mind: paying for a new bicycle, when my 1942 second-hand iron horse finally falls into two parts.

A. Moulton brought two of his new bikes in four parts in the boot of his car over to Edington in the Vale of the White Horse, near his stately Jacobean offices at Bradford-on-Avon, last Sunday. He assembled them as deftly as those of us with fingers like bunches of bananas screw on the tops of our fountain pens, and gave us a pep talk about the virtues of his invention. Then we set off to try them. That was where I fell off. This was partly because I find sharp turns on small-wheeled bikes an unstable affair; partly because when you pedal backwards the thing changes gear instead of free-wheeling; partly because there are steep hills hereabouts, my master; you remember the Battle of Eustonshire or Edington?

*King Guthrum lay on the upper land,  
On a single road at gaze,  
And his foes came with lean array.  
Up the left arm of the cloven way,  
To the meeting of the ways.*

"Lean array" would be meiosis to describe our condition after west Wiltshire Sunday lunch; but we came wobbling up the steep single road to the meeting of the ways, and fell off.

A new bicycle was one of the most memorable events of one's childhood, even a "new" second-hand bicycle; and some of the excitement lingers on. That shiny stainless steel and those interesting knobs are irresistible. It is no small thing to get on your bike, if it is a new one. To give one's name to a new kind of bicycle is one of the most gratifying and least harmful inventions available.

I suppose that Leonardo da Vinci was the first who nearly invented the push-bike. Then is the design for a machine driven by cranks and pedals with connecting rods that has been ascribed to him. It looks the sort of thing that a man could fall off without trying. The precursor of the bike was the *citerelle* or *velocifere*, built for the Comte de Sivrac, and demonstrated at the Palais Royal, Paris, in 1791. It consisted of a sort of wooden horse on two wheels. The rider sat astride it and propelled it

Anything that damages that collective security or upsets that balance of terror therefore will make war more likely. That is why Labour's policies of pulling out of the EEC, one-sided disarmament, and import controls will all undermine our security. For they will damage our relations with our Nato partners and destroy confidence in the collective security of the alliance.

Nato's collective security requires that a potential enemy will believe that we say we will meet force with force. That is where Mr Powell's argument comes into its own. The Russians will simply not believe that we will commit nuclear suicide in response to a limited conventional attack. Yet that is what we are asking them to believe if we have weak conventional forces and rely on nuclear weapons.

General Rodgers, Nato's supreme commander in Europe, has been rubbing home this message for some time. He has said: "We have built ourselves a short conventional war." What he meant by this was that Nato's conventional forces in Europe are so weak that we would be forced to resort to nuclear weapons within days of a conventional attack.

That is why the Conservative government's determination to spend vast sums on Trident missiles is so dangerous. We shall, in General Rodgers' phrase, "have mortgaged our future to the nuclear response".

What Nato needs from Britain is the election of a government firmly committed to the principles of collective security within Nato, and determined to meet the Nato targets for conventional forces, thus enabling the eventual adoption of a "no first-use" policy for nuclear weapons.

Such a British government could then use all its authority as a sound partner in the alliance to get negotiations on multilateral disarmament and arms control moving forward. Such a government would place on the table of these negotiations both our own Polaris deterrent and a "pending" decision about the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain.

The author, Liberal MP for Cornwall North, 1966 to 1979, is a member of the Alliance campaign committee.

Tomorrow: Jack Bruce-Gardyne



The Pope can thus play an incisive role: by going to Poland when the government is in a state of debility, he can strengthen the church leadership so that it can again press effectively for social concessions. So far, church victories have been limited to their own sectional interests - for example, a bill will be presented soon regulating church-state relations and anchoring the position of the church in Polish society. Even these victories have been somewhat reduced by the crass behaviour of people - one can only assume them to be security officials - who break into churches and beat up Catholic workers on holy ground. But the Pope will again give legitimacy to a more concerned "human rights" offensive by the church.

Lech Walesa, who is expected to meet the Pope, and the underground leadership of Solidarity also support the papal visit. The radicals who once argued that it would be more effective to force the government to cancel the trip - and thus expose its weakness - have now fallen in with this line, some only grudgingly. The question in the underground leader-

ship is how to exploit the occasion - demonstrating to millions in the West that Solidarity not only lives and has papal support, but to do so without debasing the visit and alienating a section of believers.

These are short-term technical problems. In the long term, the opposition - as expressed in a recent underground article by Stefan Bratkowski, a dissident journalist - must aim at persuading a section of the establishment that radical change is urgently needed. The people, with a sympathetic segment of the political elite, could, if believed, transform Poland.

The Pope plays a part in this, because he is a concrete sign that the church is a permanent feature in Poland, and that change should be carried out in a way that benefits the majority of people.

In all of this, government motivation remains obscure. Of course, the Pope is also the head of the Vatican State and thus the first western leader to visit Poland since the imposition of martial law. That may be enough to persuade the West to ease sanctions policies, yet

nothing is likely to shift in the West until the end of martial law, and that may well not come until the end of the year. So far the trip has caused nothing but aggravation - Moscow and Prague seem to be irritable about it and this irritation is communicating itself to the hard-liners in the Polish Communist Party who are, in turn, criticizing the Jaruzelski line, or at least those "liberal Marxists" who support him.

General Jaruzelski's major gain from this national energy will be the end of the apathy paralysing his economic reforms and crippling productivity. In the manner of Krasinski - communism through sainthood - he seems to believe that the goodwill of Poles will transform Poland.

This is difficult to understand in Moscow and Prague where they see only problems for their own church-state relations and where, in their own way, they have managed to survive for decades without such luxuries as popular support.

Roger Boyes

## Why Fleet Street is boxed in

The demands of newspaper production require that all national newspapers go to press at the same time when their readers are at home watching television.

The consequences of this are twofold. Firstly, most readers are fairly well informed before they even pick up their morning paper. They also, incidentally, know when a story is being pushed beyond the limits of honest reporting because they have seen and heard the reported event on television for themselves.

Secondly, newspaper executives are oblivious to what is going on on television because they are too busy bringing out the paper. Most of the decisions they make are therefore not influenced by anything their readers might have seen on television the previous evening.

At the best of times the television factor puts newspapers at a disadvantage. During elections the television factor becomes critical because it can make newspapers appear not to know what is going on, or what their readers are talking about.

From its rebirth under Rupert Murdoch, *The Sun* has recognized the important part that television plays in its readers' lives, and this has clearly contributed to the paper's

come out firmly for Maggie at some strategic moment between now and the election. It may not have that opportunity if the dispute continues.

And if there is no FT before the election, the paper can hardly come out afterwards offering its congratulations. Not after the memorable headlines of the paper's last issue, on Tuesday, which aren't likely to reappear in the paper's first election page one lead yesterday - "Steel band rocks Foot" - in which Steel is twice described as a "telly star".

While *The Sun* has been watching television the *Daily Mirror*, which I referred to her a couple of weeks ago as "the dog that didn't bark in the night", has again been making news - this time with its "Foot scission" - will he or won't he resign? front page on Wednesday, into which, I suspect, nothing sinister or significant should be read.

The paper that ought to be making the biggest headlines isn't even being published at the moment - the *Financial Times*. The dispute that has stopped production of the FT could not have come at a more embarrassing time for the newspaper or, indeed, for the Government. Having put the boot into the Tory party and Tory policies at every opportunity and gone out of its way to ask awkward questions, the voice of the City had, no doubt, planned

*The author was until recently editor of the Daily Express.*



Alex Monitors, public benefactor principle. The treadles were connected with the rear wheel, and the machine could be ridden without the rider's feet touching the ground, except in the bumper parts of Dumfries, you understand.

The blacksmith was not just the inventor, but the original racing cyclist. In 1842 he rode from Thornhill to Glasgow, but en route knocked down a child. After a somewhat sensational court case, he set out for home. On the way he fell in with a friend, driving the Glasgow to Carlisle mail coach. Macmillan bet him that he could race the coach to Dumfries, and won. And the new world of pumping legs and dipping inner tubes into buckets of water to locate the puncture was born.

You can see Kirkpatrick Macmillan's Heath Robinson invention of wood and cranks and rods in the Science Museum at Kensington; but you would be imprudent to try to ride it. These bicycle inventors are public benefactors. The sun shines. The bacis is out. The open road beckons, in between the traffic jams and the murderous bus drivers. On your bike



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## THE FALKLANDS FACTOR

There are many reasons why it would have been better to have left the Falklands war out of the election campaign. The first is that the legacy which led to that war was a bipartisan one. True, the final miscalculation lay with Mrs Thatcher's government, but both Labour and Tory governments before her had sown the seedbed of future misadventure. The second, as a consequence of the first, is that both governments suffer from the paradox that, though Britain has been in a shooting match with Argentina, she has supplied and continues to supply finance and military equipment to that country.

The ships, missiles and helicopters which Argentina used against British forces were all sold to her under Labour governments, as were the turbine engines now being installed in German frigates destined for Argentina. Over the same period the junta has and is receiving international financial help from banking consortia which include British banks, and which thus have always enabled the generals to relieve their indebtedness while continuing to buy even more arms on the open market. Mr Healey's accusations of hypocrisy thus come ill from a former Labour Defence Secretary and Chancellor.

The third reason is that lessons learnt in war - be they operational or political - are best acted on after patient enquiry and analysis, rather than through bombastic exchanges on the hustings. The fourth is that the armed forces who risked (and lost) their lives in the service of their country and in defence of the Falklands, are still at a state of readiness against any recurrence of the risk. That dedication can only be cheapened by the spectacle of its being exploited at home, either to the advantage of the government or as a political weapon with which to berate it. With all his experience Mr Healey knew this, and should thus have known better than to indulge in the coarse intervention for which he was rightly criticised yesterday. Sadly it has always been an aspect of Mr Healey's political character that, in spite of (or maybe because of) his superior intellect, he has felt it necessary to present himself as the common man by calculated coarseness and other unnecessary vulgarity. So he introduced the Falklands factor in the crudest way he could.

The election issue therefore is sovereignty, not whether it should be negotiated, but how it might be transferred. You either have sovereignty and defend it, or you give it away. Negotiations in those circumstances are merely about the conditions and arrangements for the inhabitants of the territory to be transferred.

The government's principle is that sovereignty is not negotiable and not transferable, and that, while the Argentines remain belligerent, the cost of defending such a proposition - several hundred million pounds per year - is something which just has to be borne. The Opposition Parties can contest that proposition - as

Dr Owen has done - but only on the basis of the question: should we defend the Falklands, even at that price, or should we prepare to give them away?

There remains the question of the Belgrano. One of the reasons why this question will not go away is that all those people who opposed the Falklands operation last year still have a vested interest in finding retrospective evidence to vindicate opinions which have otherwise been hopelessly vitiated by events. They believe that the sinking of the Belgrano is one such event. They hope that the facts will provide grounds for suggesting that Mrs Thatcher was always determined to go to war, in disregard of any apparent proposals for peace.

The Argentine Junta refuses to announce any formal cessation of hostilities. British troops are therefore still at risk in defending the Falklands. As long as a state of suspended hostilities obtains, the only Falklands factor which should legitimately enter the election is the issue of principle for the future. That issue is not whether or not there should be negotiations with Argentina, because of course there should. There is much to discuss in the search for a more tolerable *modus vivendi* in the South Atlantic. But if that can only be done by making a prior commitment to negotiate sovereignty, then nothing will be discussed.

There are demands for an enquiry. It is a measure of this country's fortunate insulation from most wartime activity for more than a generation that the sinking of a hostile ship - during hostilities - should remain the subject of persistent demands for an enquiry. Can one imagine what a long procession of enquiries would have occurred after 1945 if such had been the attitude then? The loss of all British warships has indeed been followed by painstaking and painful naval enquiries so that lessons can be learnt for the future. But quite rightly the result of those enquiries has remained at the technical level and has not become the subject of political pressures exercised in a different context at the expense of the surviving professionals who still have to carry on with their dangerous tasks in the South Atlantic.

Yesterday the Prime Minister once again rejected such an enquiry. The charge against her is that she deliberately changed the naval rules of engagement to sink both the Belgrano and the possibility that the Junta would accept the Peruvian peace proposals subsequently endorsed by the British Cabinet. What are the operational and political facts?

First the British were already aware from Mr Alexander Haig that it was virtually impossible to engage the Junta in any serious discussion. They also knew that while General Galtieri was ostensibly considering the Peruvian proposals, the Argentine navy was fully at sea advancing on the British Task Force from three directions. One of those thrusts consisted of the Belgrano and two destroyers

armed with Exocets, capable of destroying a war ship at up to 40 miles range.

Argentina had been warned previously that British warships would act in self defence on the high seas, and would automatically attack any Argentine ship within the stated exclusion zone round the Falklands. The general self-defence provision was not applicable to nuclear submarines except in circumstances of a submarine-to-submarine encounter. So when the Captain of HMS Conqueror discovered the Belgrano force advancing towards British ships he had to seek specific permission to have the rules changed before he could engage the cruiser.

That permission was sought from the war Cabinet and was granted. Operationally speaking the risk of not granting it would have been to allow Belgrano and its attendant Exocet boats to remain among the Task Force. British ships had already been bombed and they had no permanent reconnaissance capability than the Harrier aircraft had to act as air defence against bombers.

Operationally speaking only overriding diplomatic reasons

would have justified placing the British shipping - frigates, carriers, even Canberra - in such jeopardy from an Exocet-armed force.

The fact that Belgrano was sailing westward at the time is totally immaterial. Has anybody bothered to ask which way HMS Sheffield's bows were pointing when she went down, or any of the other British warships which were sunk? It takes a mere 30 seconds to alter course, as Belgrano had done many times before she was sunk.

In those circumstances the hypothetical possibility that the Junta might change character and genuinely embrace a peace proposal - against all previous evidence - could not have been seriously entertained by the British War Cabinet without exposing the Task Force, and therefore Britain's whole ability, if necessary, to recapture the Falklands, to a quite unacceptable risk.

However it was not these rational and strategic considerations which lay behind Mr Healey's attack. It was an intention to portray the Prime Minister, by association, as a person whose bloodthirsty and callous approach to the Falklands was to be found in her attitude to unemployment, health, welfare, and the deterrent.

That goes far beyond the tactics of "whose finger on the trigger" - a previous Labour ploy. It goes beyond the suggestion that the Prime Minister's style of leadership is more suited to winning a war than enhancing the peace. Those are legitimate questions to raise in an election where the quality of political leadership on offer is widely accepted as being even more important than the range of policies put forward; but this is not the way to raise them. It goes far beyond all reasonable standards of political debate, and in so doing, it goes too far.

Mr Heseltine's repeated comparison of the trust the United States shows for us in selling us Trident missiles without dual-key, with the mistrust we in the SDP/Liberal Alliance show for them in asking for dual-key on the cruise missiles, is a smokescreen. The Trident system (if we proceed with the purchase) would consist of British warheads fired from British boats, using British bases. The cruise system (if we accept it) would consist of American warheads fired by American missiles from British soil.

Does anyone think the United States would not require a dual-key on a wholly British nuclear weapons system stationed fifty miles west of New York?

Yours, etc.,  
WYLAND KENNET,  
House of Lords.

June 2.

## Nuclear war: the over-riding issue

From Professor John R. Humphrey, FRS, and others

Sir, A recent claim by the Chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr Neil Parkinson, in the face of a strong tide of Alliance support, that Labour still has a chance in the end, that the Conservative democracy we have fought for over the years, and to which we are accustomed, or the prime ministerial dictatorship we seem to be developing, which will tolerate no difference of opinion, whether from an elected local authority, or from a parliamentary colleague, or indeed from anyone else who might be thought to carry some weight.

Labour acts by grace and favour of the Jones, who slapped a preservation order on it years ago, so doubt, that it represents the best reason anyone is ever likely to find for voting Conservative. No doubt it would like to slap a preservation order on Mr Foot himself.

By the same token, all Labour leaders must be conscious that they have nothing much to fear from the Conservative government. They never did. A nagging doubt remains, however, in minds of millions, and it is one that no Conservative leader has ever attempted to answer.

It is this. If Conservatives are as anti-socialist as they claim, why do they prefer the Labour Party to electoral reform?

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE WATSON,  
St John's College,  
Cambridge.

June 1.

## Labor's interest in a Tory victory

From Mr George Watson

Sir, Perhaps the real election issue is, or not, ought to be, not so much which party's policies we support, as what style of government we want to see over the next four years: the Parliamentary democracy we have fought for over the years, and to which we are accustomed, or the prime ministerial dictatorship we seem to be developing, which will tolerate no difference of opinion, whether from an elected local authority, or from a parliamentary colleague, or indeed from anyone else who might be thought to carry some weight.

Fortunately, owing to the emergence of a third possible choice in the shape of the Alliance, we can if we so wish express our dislike of the new style of government without having to vote for the Labour Party whose policies we may not feel able to support.

Yours faithfully,  
EVELYN SHARP,  
The Old Post Office,  
6 High Street,  
Lavenham,  
Suffolk.  
May 30.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Location of betting shops

From Miss Lucie Clayton

Sir, I write to inform you of a minor item of social and legal history, unreported elsewhere, which even at election time should not go unremarked.

On May 17 the Licensing Magistrate of the Petty Sessional Division of West London overruled counsel's argument on behalf of the objectors and granted a betting shop licence for premises attached to this college for girls.

The average age of our pupils is just under seventeen and we are an official examination centre both for our own and for girls from other colleges. The Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963 states that the magistrates may refuse an application if, having regard to the character or location of the premises (my italics), they are not suitable for use as a licensed betting shop.

If, Sir, being next to a girls' school is considered suitable for a betting shop, what could the legislators possibly have had in mind as being unsuitable? It may be that some of them are still around, perhaps even now, hoping to become legislators again, so that they may be able to enlighten us.

There is one other point on which it would be interesting to have their comment. Under the Act objectors have no right of appeal. Yours faithfully,

LUCIE CLAYTON,  
Lucie Clayton Secretarial College,  
168 Brompton Road, SW3.

June 1.

**Islamic divorce law**

From Mr K. Kishainy

Sir, As an Iraqi lawyer and a Moslem married to a Cornish woman, I must correct the misconceptions aired by the Rev C. A. Roach of Cornwall (May 26). No woman is required to change her religion or nationality to marry a Moslem. No one asked my wife to do so when we were in Iraq. The kind of traditional village divorce "I divorce you thrice" mentioned by Rev Roach is invalid in Iraq. The husband has to apply to court and go through procedures of increasing difficulties.

The Islamic law stipulates maintenance for the divorced wife for a brief period and for the daughters until they are married, and the woman mentioned by him had no reason to "go on the streets". There are, however, law breakers and rogue husbands everywhere.

This country must be governed as one nation. Any attempt to use the independence of local authorities, particularly the major cities of this country, which have such a proud record in the provision of local services, for the purpose of political division should be shunned.

We have an immense task of reconstruction to tackle throughout the country. It will best be achieved by collaboration between local government and central government and not by conflict.

The task is too important to be affected by political disagreement between authorities and whatever government may be formed on June 9. That is not to say there is not

room for different political opinions in local government, indeed the effectiveness of local democracy frequently flourishes in such a climate. But Mr Blunkett should not put political considerations above his local authority responsibilities.

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### Belgrano sinking

From Mr S. S. Garson

Sir,

As one who has followed the Falklands Islands conflict closely, I really am amazed when I read (May 31) of Mr Brownjohn's worry over the sinking of the Belgrano. Has he forgotten we were at war with Argentina (aren't we still?) allowing their aggression and their intention to sink our ship - being so far away from our base. It was for the Admiral of the Fleet at the Falklands to decide whether to sink the Belgrano, and it is my opinion that he was aware there was imminent danger of the Belgrano sinking our ships even outside the exclusion zone. HM Government was correct in taking the Admiral's advice, and the Junta in BA was not surprised, only shocked, for they believed their Belgrano would demolish our fleet within or without the exclusion zone.

Yours faithfully,

S. S. GARSON.

17 Lichfield Gardens,

Richmond,

May 27.

### As she is spoke

From Dr M. J. Harte

Sir, Your report today (May 18) that British school leavers are lagging behind their European counterparts in foreign languages is not surprising, if our experience is any guide. After six years in Brussels we are returning to London with a seventeen-year-old daughter facing her final A-level year at school. At the British School of Brussels she has been studying for the London Board examination in colloquial French - but, search where we may, we can find no state school in London offering this course.

Academic French A-level courses have their place, but it is our experience that they do not hold the pupil's interest as the colloquial language course can do. So why is the latter not available? Could it be that it is harder work to teach?

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL J. HARTE,  
Ave. Lt Gen Pire 18,  
110 Brussels.

May 18.

### Compulsory insurance

From Mr David Hancock

Sir, It is reported in today's *Times* (May 27) that Mrs Kitty Lever has been ordered to pay £250,000 in damages to the rider of a motorcycle who suffered severe brain damage after Mrs Lever's dog ran into the path of the motorcycle. Fortunately for both parties Mrs Lever had public liability insurance cover.

No one is ever negligent. One momentary lapse (e.g. stepping from a pavement without looking properly and knocking a cyclist into the path of a passing vehicle) can bankrupt the defendant and leave

the plaintiff with only derisory financial redress.

The idea is by no means new, but surely the time has come for some sort of compulsory public liability insurance cover. The premium would be very small (Mrs Lever's was 10p a week) and it is difficult to imagine any rational person who has no vested interest opposing at least the principle.

Let us hope that the next Parliament will address itself to devising a suitable scheme without delay.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID HANCOCK,  
89 Connaught Gardens, SW7.

May 27.

collected are undoubtedly inequitable and detrimental to development, for the reasons set out in your letter. Yet it should not be beyond the wit of man to redesign the incidence of rates so that the charge falls more equitably on all property.

If local government is not to become a mere agency for the Civil Service some such source of local revenue responsive to local control and adequate for the purpose will have to be found.

Is there any other point in island from which objects in the sea can be seen on a clear day?

Yours faithfully,

A. DOUGLAS,  
Ashley,  
Shalbourne,  
Wiltshire.

May 26.

From Mr A. A. H. Douglas

Sir, On a memorably clear day when I was aged 19 or 20 (and sixty years later I still have excellent long sight) I and a friend climbed to the top of Ben Ledi near Callander, Perthshire. From the summit we could clearly distinguish with the naked eye Goat Fell in Arran, in the Atlantic waters of the Firth of Clyde, and the Forth Bridge, in the waters of the North Sea.

Is there any other point in island from which objects in the sea can be seen on a clear day?

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD CLARKE,  
Sunflower Cottage,  
Little London,  
Lelchade,  
Gloucestershire.

May 27.

## NEW WARDROBE FOR THE WI

During the keynote address at the new-look Women's Institute yesterday, one significant burst of applause interrupted the movement's chairman (it is one of the dwindling number of organizations in Britain still ruled by chairmen rather than chairpeople). It came when the speaker, Mrs Anne Harris, paused in her recital of plans to transform the WI's image and declared "We shall never lose our non-party and non-sectarian stance". There was a trace of relief in the applause: one of the penalties of a campaign to tease public interest with promises of startling but unspecified changes soon to be revealed is that more conservative listeners may become alarmed. The WI, which does something very worthwhile and has been doing it for nearly 80 years, is a conservative organization in the best sense, and is rightly wary of trendy stridency.

There is a gloss of trendy stridency upon the programme launched yesterday. With its motorcades, snappy slogans, windscreens stickers and razzamatazz theme song it is reminiscent of a commercial advertising hype or even (perish the thought) a political campaign. Like its models, it is an ephemeral ploy, harmless in itself, to catch attention. It is easy to foresee that the WI will still be singing "Jerusalem", by that political

and sexual subversive William Blake, when the homogenized uplift



Investment  
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## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 688.7 down 5.9  
FT Cities: 82.55 up 0.38  
FT All Shares: 432.23 down 1.75Bergalma: 19.190  
Tring Hall USM Index: 167.0 down 1.3Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 8,517.88 down 31.82  
Hongkong Hang Seng Index: 919.34 down 3.51

New York Dow Jones Average (latest): 1,205.93 up 3.72

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.5835 down 70 ppts  
Index 86.8 down 0.6  
DM 0.0225 down 0.0325FrF 12.09 down 0.11  
Yen 377.50 down 4.25Dollar  
Index 124.4 down 0.4  
DM 2.5373 down 116 ppts

Gold \$413 unchanged

NEW YORK LATEST  
Gold \$410.00  
Sterling \$1.5910

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Base rates 10  
3 month interbank 10% - 10%Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 9% - 9%  
3 month DM 5% - 5%

3 month 15% - 16%

ECGD Fixed Rate: Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

## PRICE CHANGES

Fitch Lovell: 153p up 3p  
H Samuel 'A': 120p up 8p  
Assoc News: 303p up 10p  
Black & Depp: 79p up 11p  
Air Call: 340p up 22p  
Lon Lhr Trust: 142p down 3p  
BP: 384p down 2p  
Beecham: 380p down 28p  
GKN: 155p down 3p  
Hawker: 364p down 8p

## TODAY

Interims: Dobson Park Industries, Johnson and Firth Brown, Messina

Finals: Computer and Systems Engineering, Dwek Group, Grafton-Liley Industries, Keep Investment Trust.

Economic statistics: Unemployment (May, provisional), unfilled vacancies (May, provisional), Car and Commercial vehicle production (April, final).

## NOTEBOOK

Habitat Mothercare, the retailing group, reported a 24 per cent increase in pretax profits at £22.65m calculated on an annual basis.

UBM, one of Britain's biggest builders' merchants, turned last year's £2m loss into a £2.6m profit before tax. The group, with an enhanced market rating, is looking for diversification.

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## Options go-ahead for unit trusts

Unit trusts have been given the go-ahead to invest in traded options. The Secretary of State for Trade has issued a general permission for trusts to invest in traded options following three years of negotiations between the Unit Trust Association and the Department of Trade.

Standard clauses to be inserted in trust deeds are still being agreed with the DoT but should be completed within the next few days and circulated to UTA members.

WINE FLOWS: Sales of table wines in Britain rose by more than 24 million litres in the 12 months to February 1-1, an increase of 8.31 per cent over the previous year, according to the Wine and Spirit Association. However, sales of sherry and vermouth declined by more than 11 per cent to 90.6 million litres.

BTR VETO: BTR and its associates now control more than 25 per cent of Thomas Tilling, the company said. It is now in a position to block any sale of associate companies by Tilling.

BISHOP'S LOSS: Food retailers Bishop's, which has 70 shops, has lost more on wholesaling, baking and central computer costs than it made through its supermarkets. The result is a loss of £919,000 after tax and extraordinary items for the year to February 26, against a profit of £426,000.

DUNLOP YES: Shareholders of Dunlop Holdings have voted overwhelmingly to approve the company's report and accounts for 1982 and to re-elect for Colin Hope, director of the European tyre division, to the board, in the poll demanded at the company's annual meeting on Tuesday.

## WALL STREET

## Opening rush steadies

New York (AP-DJ) — Stocks held steady in early trading as analysts continued to watch interest rates closely.

Treasury issues also traded below their opening highs. Fed funds were at 8.75 where they opened.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up about 3.5 points at 1,205.52. It had been up six earlier. The transportation average was up a fraction.

Advancing issues were seven to three ahead of declines.

Turnover slowed from active trading in the opening moments to a more moderate rate. In the first hour about 25 million shares changed hands, about a million more than the same time on Wednesday.

The market is strong because of the decline in interest rates in recent months". Mr John Groome, senior vice-president of US Trust Co, said.

"However, I don't look for any substantial decline in rates from here. We've had the major move down already."

"I don't want to be too pessimistic", he said, "but I do think the easiest path for the market is going to be down from here on out."

However, Mr Malcolm C. Wilson, vice-president and director of Equity Research for Provident National Bank in Philadelphia, said: "We don't see a significant correction in the immediate future."

The retailers advanced on reports of healthy sales increases in May. Woolworth was up 1.125 at 32.375, R. H. Macy up 0.375 at 51.125, and K. Mart up 1.375 at 32.

Upjohn was ahead 1.875 to 62.125, Boeing up 1.25 at 42.5, Scott Industries up 1.625 at 30.25, Ford up 1.25 at 50, and Chrysler up 0.5 at 26.875.

## Trading improves at BP

By Michael Prest

Higher production from the North Sea and lower losses from its chemical and refined product sales helped British Petroleum double first-quarter profits, adjusted for the cost of replacing oil stocks. It increased its figure from £102m in 1982 to £201m in 1983.

On the more commonly used historical cost basis, however, pretax profits were only £3m higher at £433m. But these figures include stock losses — incurred by the industry at £102m — incurred when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut its price last March.

BP has insisted for a long while that the replacement-cost figure gives a clearer indication of the underlying trend. The difference is highlighted by the importance of Sohio, BP's American subsidiary. Sohio's net contribution in the quarter was £113m (up from £110m), more than the BP's group's profit before extraordinary items of £74m (against £21m) on the historical cost convention.

But while Sohio's oil production and revenue fell, the effect being masked by the appreciation of the dollar, BP's share of production from the North Sea rose from an average of 440,000 barrels per day to 496,000 barrels per day. Operating profit from these and related operations was £303m compared with £252m.

The most important changes, however, were in the previously very troubled oil products and chemicals divisions, which City analysts now believe to be on the mend. Although demand for oil products is still depressed, trading losses fell from £114m to £15m.

Page 18

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## AB ELECTROLUX

Improved results anticipated for 1983

At the Annual General Meeting of AB Electrolux, held in Stockholm on Thursday, 26th May 1983, a dividend of S.Kr. 9.00 per share was approved (S.Kr. 8.00 last year) payable 7th June 1983. In his address to the Shareholders, the Managing Director, Mr. Anders Scharp said he anticipates considerably improved results for 1983. He continued:

"1983 has got off to a good start: turnover for the first four months is 20 per cent up on the same period last year, acquired and sold companies being taken into account. Results have shown a very positive development and the first quarter's are considerably up on the previous year. This has been caused by market developments in certain areas, an improved position regarding costs and utilisation of capacity, and lower net financial expense. Market developments in the USA have been particularly positive with increased sales volumes as a result. On the other hand no upswing has been evident in Europe with the exception of Great Britain where the market has improved."

Vacuum cleaners, white goods, absorption refrigerators, sewing machines and industrial products show a healthy upturn in results while chain saws and commercial services have remained at high level. Graenae has turned a first quarter 1982 loss to a profit in 1983.

Provided that present trends continue - an upswing in world trade, striking inflation and interest rates within the OECD, stable oil-prices etc., we anticipate considerably improved results with a higher yield in 1983."

Chief Executive Officer Goesta Bystedt described Electrolux' capital needs. He stated that the objective is to maintain the equity/assets ratio at 25 per cent, which is sufficient for the structure and risk-spreading of the company.

"Bearing in mind the target equity/assets ratio, we anticipate being able to achieve an annual expansion of 15 per cent. At this rate of expansion, there will not be any new share issues either in the USA or Sweden."

The Group's dividend policy remains unchanged and means that the dividend will follow the growth of equity capital. During the past ten years, the dividend has increased by 14 per cent per annum."

Messrs. Goesta Bystedt, Harry Eriksson, Nils Holgerson, Sven Olving, Jacob Palmstierna, Anders Scharp, Peter Wallenberg and Hans Werther were re-elected to the Board of Directors. Mr. Edward L. Palmer, Citibank N.A., New York, U.S.A. was elected as a new member of the Board.

Mrs. Birgit Malmsten-Skyytta and Claes Dahlback, Managing Director of AB Investor were elected Deputy Members of the Board. Mr. Bo Abramsson did not stand for re-election.

Messrs. Rolf Karlsson and Hans Soederqvist continued as members of the Board and Messrs. Per-Olof Edman and Runo Eriksson as Deputy Members representing the employees.

Electrolux shares are quoted on the London Stock Exchange and the price listed daily in this newspaper of mid-June from Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, 3 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AE.



The Directors of  
Bankers Trustee Company Limited  
are pleased to announce that

**Anthony G. Buckland**

formerly of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc  
has joined the Board as of 1st June 1983  
as Managing Director of

Bankers Trustee Company Limited



### AUSTRIAN ELECTRICITY U.S.\$15,000,000 6% Guaranteed Bonds 1983

S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. announces that the redemption instalment of \$5,000,000 due by a drawing of Bonds to the nominal value of U.S.\$50,000,000.

The distinctive numbers of the Bonds, drawn in the presence of a Notary Public, are as follows:

11 to 342	790 to 796	798 to 801	803 to 804	807 to 816
819 to 827	828 to 831	847 to 850	856 to 858	861 to 864
872 to 883	885 to 890	892 to 895	896 to 899	900 to 902
1025 to 1029	1034 to 1039	1042 to 1050	1054 to 1062	1064 to 1090
1026 to 1030	1131 to 1151	1156 to 1162	1163 to 1168	1169 to 1174
1174 to 1180	1181 to 1187	1193 to 1200	1209 to 1220	1229 to 1239
12569 to 12572	12590 to 12592	12593 to 12598	12599 to 12607	12610 to 12625
12726 to 12729	12744 to 12746	12747 to 12750	12751 to 12754	12755 to 12758
13026 to 13027	12887 to 12888	12889 to 12890	12891 to 12895	12896 to 12905
13065 to 13067	13072 to 13074	13075 to 13076	13077 to 13079	13080 to 13082
13413 to 13416	13420 to 13422	13423 to 13425	13426 to 13428	13429 to 13431
13487 to 13490	13489 to 13493	13492 to 13501	13504 to 13511	13511 to 13527
13564 to 13565	13596 to 13599	13622 to 13624	13628 to 13632	13634 to 13670
13672 to 13674	13675 to 13676	13688 to 13710		

On 1st July, 1983 there will become due and payable upon each Bond down for redemption, the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to date said at the office of:-

S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.,  
30, Gresham Street, London, EC2P 2EB.

or one of the other paying agents named on the Bonds.

Interest will cease to accrue on the Bonds called for redemption on and after 1st July, 1983 and Bonds so presented for payment must have attached all coupons maturing after that date.

U.S.\$2,700,000 nominal amount of Bonds will remain outstanding after 1st July, 1983.

The following Bonds previously drawn for redemption on the dates stand below have not as yet been presented for payment:-

Due 1st July, 1981  
2130 to 2149 2227 2500

Due 1st July, 1982  
13920 13931 to 13927  
14783 14932 to 14835

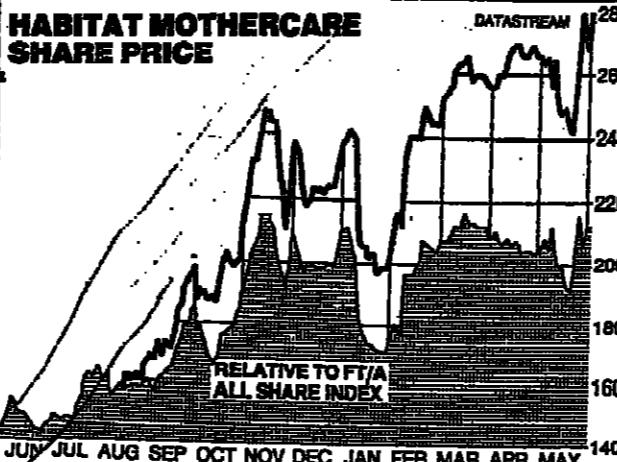
14946 14947

3rd June, 1983

## INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Sandy McLachlan

# Habit regains its premium rating

Habitat Moth  
Year to 31.3.83  
Pre-tax profit £22.95m  
Stated earnings £13.5m  
Turnover £309.7m (£)  
Net annualised divide  
Share price 280p u  
2.7%



To recall the wid criticism that greet merger with Mothercare a year ago does a long memory. But which it sent Habit price perhaps down from nine m from the group y shares rose 12p to 2.

Both the Habit

Mothercare parts if performed except during the period appears to be of greater than because of the merger between Habit's shareholders and Mothercare Systems.

In order to make meaningful, Habitat's treated the year as though Mothercare is the group for a th. On that basis, p's are 24 per cent afm.

Within that, it has been the outstander with trading profit ahead. That is, despite reduced losses States and to a recovery from the duff the company was just before the merger.

The original Habit side of the group continues to go from strength to strength. Even stripping out the effect of newly-opened stores, its volume sales

in Britain rose 14 per cent last year.

If that formula can be successfully applied to Mothercare, it is still nascent Habitat business in the States and to the newly acquired Heals company, the City's new-found confidence will be more than justified.

### UBM Group

Year to 28.2.83  
Pre-tax profit £2.6m (£2m loss)  
Stated earnings 2.2p (1.5p) (loss)  
Turnover £308.6m (£208.6m)

Net final dividend 1.2p making 2.2p (2p)

Share price 93p up 1.5p Yield

3.3% Dividend payable 15.7.83

UBM, Group, one of Britain's largest builders' merchants, has continued its dramatic turnaround first indicated at the interim stage. Full year results to February 28 show that the group managed pre tax

profits of £2.6m against the £2m loss recorded in the previous year.

Much of the improvement can be traced back to the reorganization of UBM's businesses under the guidance of Mr Roger Pinington, who took over as chief executive early last year.

The new slimline structure of 6,000 employees has 2,000 fewer staff than two years ago. During the last 12 months 500 jobs disappeared as loss-making depots were closed at Croydon and Barking. The full benefits also accrued from the closure of the Derby and Bradford depots, which were charged to the previous year's accounts.

This time round, UBM has shown extraordinary profits of £1m from property sales compared with the meagre £3.3m provision for closures and redundancies the previous year. However, the most startling effect of the newly efficient organization has been on the level of borrowings, which are down from a 1982 peak of £30m to £15m today (about 22 per cent of shareholders' funds).

The new confidence in the group's future is shown by the payment of an improved final dividend of 1.2p per share, making 2.2p for the year against 2.2p last time. Significantly, last year's dividend was paid from reserves. This time the improved dividend leaves £1m to be carried into reserves.

Looking to the future, UBM's traditional builders' merchants business needs little more than a modest improvement in activity to achieve a gallop in profits. Last year the division made trading profits of £3.1m after losses of £1.1m the

previous year from depots.

The total dividend for the financial year is £6.17m gross,

against the £6.1567m in 1981/82.

The company says that a number of adverse factors remain.

"Many of the measures taken to improve performance in the high street will of course detract from short term results."

Nevertheless, the company believes that the new, lower, dividend level can be maintained. It also hopes that it will benefit from cable television developments.

## Electronic Rentals trims dividend

By Our Financial Staff

Electronic Rentals has cut its dividend by a quarter for the year to the end of March. This comes after a drop in pretax profits to £1.21m from £15.6m the previous year, after taking into account losses of £2.4m on discontinued camping and leisure activities.

Colour television rental in Britain remains a problem with a decline in the number of subscribers after the ending of the hire purchase and rental regulations last July.

Paradoxically, success in placing video recorders and the need to replace older television sets on rental has led to a substantial increase in the depreciation charge - up by £10.4m to just under £60m.

The decline in the number of colour television rentals was highlighted in the group's interim statement and has continued.

Income from video recorders made up for the loss of income from colour television sets to the extent that rental income overall rose by 5 per cent in Britain, but marketing video in the face of heavy competition has been expensive.

The full cost of closing the camping and leisure activity was £7.3m, and the deduction of this from the group's reserves was a significant factor in the group's decision to cut the dividend.

The total dividend for the financial year is £4.617m gross, against the £4.5767m in 1981/82.

The company says that a number of adverse factors remain. "Many of the measures taken to improve performance in the high street will of course detract from short term results."

Nevertheless, the company believes that the new, lower, dividend level can be maintained. It also hopes that it will benefit from cable television developments.

## Investment sale boosts Harrisons dividend

By Victor Felstead

Harrisons & Crosfield  
Year to 31.12.82  
Pre-tax profit £44.46m (£47.23m).  
Stated earnings 44.43p (37.1p).  
Turnover £912m (£814m).  
Net final dividend, 31.0p (28.0p).

With net earnings being boosted by the sale of an investment, London-based Harrisons and Brosfield is lifting its total dividend, on a gross basis, from 40p to 44.25p a share.

In 1982, total operating profit rose from £52.85m to £54.46m, with associated companies contributing £4.62m - slightly higher than 1981's £4.44m.

Group profit before interest and tax has risen from £57.29m to £59.09m, but interest payable has jumped from £10.06 to £14.62m.

The result is that group pre-tax profits have slipped from

£47.23m to £44.46m. However, the tax charge is lower this time, minority interests are down, and with extraordinary items of £73.9m - against nil in 1981 - to be added in, profit attributable to ordinary shareholders has more than trebled from £30.14m to £107.84m.

Earnings per ordinary share are up from 37.1p to 44.25p. The extraordinary items for 1982 are the surplus on part realization of Harrisons' investment in Malaysian Estates and associated transactions. The board reports that 1983 has started well.

BOARD HANDSHAKE: A director received £25,000 for loss of office last year, the House of Fraser report and accounts reveals. Two directors left during the period - Sir Hugh Fraser, and Mr Philip Hawley.

### Granville & Co Limited.

(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)

27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212

### The Over-the-Counter Market

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## APPOINTMENTS

### Promotion for RTZ director

Mr J D Birkin, a director of RTZ and chairman and managing director of Tunnel Holdings, has become deputy chief executive of RTZ.

Mr Mike Blackburn has been made director and chief executive of Access.

Mr R D MacLeod has been appointed to the board of directors of the English Association Trust.

Mr David J Watkins has been appointed a director of Kirland-Whitaker.

Sir John Hoskyns has joined the board of directors of McKee Brothers. Sir John is a director of International Computers, the Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society and AGRA Research.

Mr Jasper Meadows Chatterton has been appointed a director of Buckley's Brewery. Mr Henry Whitbread has retired from the board.

Mr A M Bottomley, Mr L I Leigh and Mr J A H M MacKenzie have been made directors of Scottish, English and European Textiles.

Mr Jeff Benson has become a non-executive director of the 600 Group. Mr Ted Goodwin has been appointed a director. Mr Leslie Davies has retired as deputy managing director but will still remain a board member. Mr Percy Levy has retired as a director but will act as consultant on public relations matters.

Mr R B Frame, senior partner Murray and Company has retired but will remain a consultant. Mr M R N Evans has been appointed a senior partner.

Mr Peter Osborne has become a director of Christie's Contemporary Art.

Mr Ron Kirby has been made director of public affairs of the Engineering Council.

Mr Roger Young has been elected chairman of the City of London branch of the British Institute of Management. Mr Stan Mason has been elected vice-chairman and Mr Michael Orbell honorary treasurer.

Mr John G Silk has been appointed chairman of Hill and Smith Holdings. Mr R Skidmore has become managing director.

Mr Peter Mitchell has been appointed business manager for the industrial process group of Diversey.

Ten years ago, seasoned exporters at Tehran's International Trade Fair broke the rule of a lifetime. They forced carrier bags full of expensively-produced, full-colour, Farnsprinted brochures on to the youths milling around their stands.

At any other event around the world, the youths would have been knuckled-rapped as useless catalogue collectors.

"We've discovered that a 16-year-old with two days growth of beard is likely to be the son of a multi-millionaire, would-be industrialist," one exporter said.

Today, the more awake members of the British export community have discovered something else: that the market which collapsed on them overnight three years ago is very much back on its feet again - and their sales are sprinting ahead.

Exports to Iran in the first three months of this year were £144m, a third-fold increase on the first quarter of 1982.

They have got a long way to go before getting anywhere near the real value of the £752m achieved in 1978 (a sales figure which slumped to £232m in 1979 after the Shah's departure).

But every signal suggests that Iran could be the surprise boom market for British exporters in the next two years - just as the Bonanza spot of the past two years, its war-oppoents Iraq, seems to be heading into decline.

Talbot has just added 80 workers to the 1,400 employed at Stoke-on-Trent, where 1,100 are directly engaged in building Hillman Hunter car kits for Iran. This year will see shipments approaching record levels of 100,000, under a contract worth £10 per annum.

Two United Kingdom trade missions have been in Iran this year, the first since the Ayatollah Khomeini came to power, and both were delighted with the warmth of their reception. One from the Birmingham Chamber of Industry, which was over-subscribed within two days of being announced (an unheard-of event), returned on Tuesday.

The mission dispelled qualms many firms have about going back into Iran, having been active there during the time of the Shah.

In lead was Mr Terry Rochford, CRKN International marketing manager for the Middle East, who lived in Tehran for two years in the mid-seventies, running his company's office there.

"They don't hold any grudges he said. "I have not been back since 1978, but they did not write me off as someone who hadn't done business there since."

It is a country of 40m people that now has a much more realistic appraisal of its real needs. They no longer talk about grandiose schemes, but about things like housing.

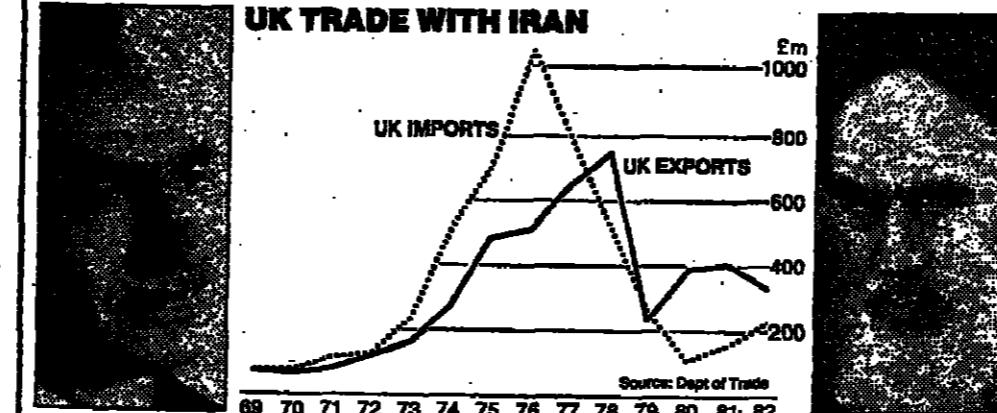
"There is a move away from large turnkey projects being handled by overseas contractors - although they have also made it clear that, if their own design consultants and contractors cannot handle something, they hold a list of reputable international firms."

Individual companies are not going to get a British Overseas Trade Board handout. But the organizers of the private sector showing Hammond International and Pickfords, have taken bookings from five companies since announcing it only two weeks ago.

The main message they brought back was that, with the United States, Russia and France out in the cold, the prospects for Britain look even better. Even Japan, said to have been blackmailing Iran to go below Opec prices for its oil, is not in good colour.

But there is no doubt about the level of competition. "The hotels are full of foreign businessmen," recalled Mr Derek Bullivant, who acted as secretary for the mission. "But

UK TRADE WITH IRAN



with during the past three years. He'll wear a sweater and notie."

"Many of the senior men you are going to meet in the new state agencies will be in their mid-thirties. Once you get past the ideological haranguing that precedes every meeting, you will find them likeable, friendly and nowhere near as green as they used to be," the exporter said.

A visit can only be made if you are invited. Invitations can be fixed by an eight-strong and extremely active British Interests Section which is officially looked after, but is not actually in, the Swedish embassy. Taxi drivers get infuriated when they end up trying to drop you at a building with a blue-and-yellow flag on it.

Visas, or rather the getting of them, is a bind. They take up to 12 weeks to arrive - although Lloyds Bank International's Mr Allan Linger got one in record time last month. The Iranians had let it be known that they would like to see a two-way adviser on the Birmingham mission (it is easier to import, they explained, if we can show that we are also exporting). He joined the party just two days late.

For its part, the BIS may have lost most of its files - burn during an invasion by revolutionary guards - but not its sense of humour. A cartoon in one of its offices bears the caption: "They came in over that wall. Ethel made them a cup of tea. And they went out over that wall."

The BS is headed by Mr Nicholas Barrington, formerly ambassador in Cairo and soon

to take up the same position in Lebanon.

He does not have contacts with high-level ministers. But he knows the people who make things work in numerous organizations (and is anxious to get two sets of catalogues from companies, which he will guide into the right hands).

Most exporters have economic rules-of-thumb. Do the local matches strike? Does the tonic taste more like Epsom salts?

With the liberalization of imports late last year, a centralized purchasing structure was imposed. But it has not suffocated trade in the way that similar set-ups have elsewhere. Indeed, within a few months of its coming into force, British exports had soared to £50m in December alone.

West Germany tops the sales league with 10 per cent, followed by Japan (even though it has been discriminated against recently for not quickly returning to complete a major project), with 7 per cent. France trails with 3 per cent.

The Ayatollah may have made a triumphant return courtesy of an Iran jumbo, but French support for Iraq has dulled their sales.

Is five per cent worth getting fussed about? Well, Iran has pushed oil output back up to more than 2 million barrels a day - and is selling it. It has no foreign debts. And with well-identified sales areas (strictly excluding consumer goods, of course), it spent \$15 on imports last year.

This year, all the trade analysis are confident, it will spend \$20 billion.

**Details of sectors in which sales can be made are available from the Department of Trade in London (telephone 01-215 7877). Its specialists have several free booklets on offer, and a list of firms offering free market advice.**

**NatWest published an economic guide in February, and the bank's senior executive responsible for Iran is Mr D G Sturcliffe (telephone 01-920 5555, ext 885361). For details of private stands at September's Tehran telephone Mr Andrew MacLean (0603 660277).**

## Economic notebook

### Sterling and threats to real economy

"All our policies are designed to get inflation down, to restore honest money. If the exchange rate rises again then inflation is more likely to come down."

These words of Mrs Thatcher should strike a chill in the heart of the stoutest industrialist, just when he has convinced himself that economic recovery is on the way.

A strong pound will hit exports just as the recovery in world trade is beginning to appear, and divert even more home demand to cheaper imports. And it will make it much harder to improve profit margins cut to the bone by the severe recession. The impact on business confidence - and on plans to invest, produce and create jobs - could be devastating.

On rule of thumb figuring the 10 per cent appreciation since the Budget could knock 0.5 per cent off growth over the next 12 months (on by the Treasury 2.5 per cent), and more in future years. This is enough to make the difference between unemployment stabilising or continuing to climb, with economic, social and political consequences that are frightening to predict.

Mrs Thatcher is not easily frightened. But she is fond of facts. And some fascinating calculations by Mr Walter Eltis, of Oxford University, suggest that unless growth is fast enough to bring unemployment down, thereby boosting tax revenues and reducing spending on social security, Mrs Thatcher has no chance of redeeming her pledges to cut taxes.

On the contrary, Mr Eltis says: "If further years of potential growth are thrown away after 1983 with the object of reducing inflation to zero, taxes will have to rise sharply from their already high rates."

The impact of the lower pound on export orders, business confidence, production and profits was swift and substantial. All the more reason, then, to fear the consequences of reverse.

Sterling is now only 4 per cent below last November's level and almost 10 per cent higher than at Budget time. Against European currencies - notably the Deutsche mark - the pound is overvalued by about 30 to 35 per cent, according to Mr Gavin Davies, of stockbrokers Simon

Frances Williams

Mr D Birkin, a director of RTZ and chairman and managing director of Tunnel Holdings, has become deputy chief executive of RTZ.

Mr Mike Blackburn has been made director and chief executive of Access.

Mr R D MacLeod has been appointed to the board of directors of the English Association Trust.

Mr David J Watkins has been appointed a director of Kirland-Whitaker.

Sir John Hoskyns has joined the board of directors of McKee Brothers. Sir John is a director of International Computers, the Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Society and AGRA Research.

Mr Jasper Meadows Chatterton has been appointed a director of Buckley's Brewery. Mr Henry Whitbread has retired from the board.

Mr A M Bottomley, Mr L I Leigh and Mr J A H M MacKenzie have been made directors of Scottish, English and European Textiles.

Mr Jeff Benson has become a non-executive director of the 600 Group. Mr Ted Goodwin has been appointed a director. Mr Leslie Davies has retired as deputy managing director but will still remain a board member. Mr Percy Levy has retired as a director but will act as consultant on public relations matters.

Mr R B Frame, senior partner Murray and Company has retired but will remain a consultant. Mr M R N Evans has been appointed a senior partner.

Mr Peter Osborne has become a director of Christie's Contemporary Art.

Mr Ron Kirby has been made director of public affairs of the Engineering Council.

Mr Roger Young has been elected chairman of the City of London branch of the British Institute of Management. Mr Stan Mason has been elected vice-chairman and Mr Michael Orbell honorary treasurer.

Mr John G Silk has been appointed chairman of Hill and Smith Holdings. Mr R Skidmore has become managing director.

Mr Peter Mitchell has been appointed business manager for the industrial process group of Diversey.

Ten years ago, seasoned exporters at Tehran's International Trade Fair broke the rule of a lifetime. They forced carrier bags full of expensively-produced, full-colour, Farnsprinted brochures on to the youths milling around their stands.

At any other event around the world, the youths would have been knuckled-rapped as useless catalogue collectors.

"We've discovered that a 16-year-old with two days growth of beard is likely to be the son of a multi-millionaire, would-be industrialist," one exporter said.

Today, the more awake members of the British export community have discovered something else: that the market which collapsed on them overnight three years ago is very much back on its feet again - and their sales are sprinting ahead.

Exports to Iran in the first three months of this year were £144m, a third-fold increase on the first quarter of 1982.

They have got a long way to go before getting anywhere near the real value of the £752m achieved in 1978 (a sales figure which slumped to £232m in 1979 after the Shah's departure).

But every signal suggests that Iran could be the surprise boom market for British exporters in the next two years - just as the Bonanza spot of the past two years, its war-oppoents Iraq, seems to be heading into decline.

Talbot has just added 80 workers to the 1,400 employed at Stoke-on-Trent, where 1,100 are directly engaged in building Hillman Hunter car kits for Iran. This year will see shipments approaching record levels of 100,000, under a contract worth £10 per annum.

Two United Kingdom trade missions have been in Iran this year, the first since the Ayatollah Khomeini came to power, and both were delighted with the warmth of their reception. One from the Birmingham Chamber of Industry, which was over-subscribed within two days of being announced (an unheard-of event), returned on Tuesday.

The mission dispelled qualms many firms have about going back into Iran, having been active there during the time of the Shah.

In lead was Mr Terry Rochford, CRKN International marketing manager for the Middle East, who lived in Tehran for two years in the mid-seventies, running his company's office there.

"They don't hold any grudges he said. "I have not been back since 1978, but they did not write me off as someone who hadn't done business there since."

It is a move away from large turnkey projects being handled by overseas contractors - although they have also made it clear that, if their own design consultants and contractors cannot handle something, they hold a list of reputable international firms."

Individual companies are not going to get a British Overseas Trade Board handout. But the organizers of the private sector showing Hammond International and Pickfords, have taken bookings from five companies since announcing it only two weeks ago.

The main message they brought back was that, with the United States, Russia and France out in the cold, the prospects for Britain look even better. Even Japan, said to have been blackmailing Iran to go below Opec prices for its oil, is not in good colour.

But there is no doubt about the level of competition. "The hotels are full of foreign businessmen," recalled Mr Derek Bullivant, who acted as secretary for the mission. "But

with during the past three years. He'll wear a sweater and notie."

"Many of the senior men you are going to meet in the new state agencies will be in their mid-thirties. Once you get past the ideological haranguing that precedes every meeting, you will find them likeable, friendly and nowhere near as green as they used to be," the exporter said.

A visit can only be made if you are invited. Invitations can be fixed by an eight-strong and extremely active British Interests Section which is officially looked after, but is not actually in, the Swedish embassy. Taxi drivers get infuriated when they end up trying to drop you at a building with a blue-and-yellow flag on it.

Most exporters have economic rules-of-thumb. Do the local matches strike? Does the tonic taste more like Epsom salts?

With the liberalization of imports late last year, a centralized purchasing structure was imposed. But it has not suffocated trade in the way that similar set-ups have elsewhere. Indeed, within a few months of its coming into force, British exports had soared to £50m in December alone.

West Germany tops the sales league with 10 per cent, followed by Japan (even though it has been discriminated against recently for not quickly returning to complete a major project), with 7 per cent. France trails with 3 per cent.

The Ayatollah may have made a triumphant return courtesy of an Iran jumbo, but French support for Iraq has dulled their sales.

Is five per cent worth getting fussed about? Well, Iran has pushed oil output back up to more than 2 million barrels a day

## Financial notebook

## A new Tory government need not be so restrictive

The announcement on May 9 of the general election was followed not by a strong rise in the exchange rate and in the financial markets, as many had expected, but by a bout of nervousness in sterling and a sharp decline in the equity market.

With hindsight this reaction is easy to rationalize. The stock market had to a certain degree been discounting an early election, and the decline in the market in the three days following appeared to illustrate the City's belief in the baneful theory of politics.

For the first time since 1945, Labour's alternatives were radically different from economic policies of the Conservative Party. The caution induced by such a polarization between the two main parties was perhaps reinforced by a view, rightly or wrongly, that the Alliance's strategy represented nothing more than a resurrection of the "failed" liberal economic policies of the 1960s and 1970s.

Given that, in varying degrees, both opposition parties are considered to be soft on the exchange rate and inflation, it is perhaps not too surprising that in the first two weeks of the campaign the market studiously ignored the large Conservative lead in the opinion polls.

This situation was transformed as investors became convinced of a Government victory, and sterling, gilts and equities all subsequently registered sharp gains. Despite later alarms about American interest rates, with a week to go to polling, it is a highly opportune moment to examine the likely course of economic policy the Conservatives will be in power.

The view has been gaining ground among analysts that if this Government is re-elected it will introduce tougher monetary and fiscal policies which would put upwards pressure on interest rates. On the face of it, this would appear to be sound view as the Conservative manifesto states: "Our ultimate goal should be society with stable prices."

Monetary policy has been much more lax over the past 18 months and, if anything, has become even looser in recent

An economist looks at the likely course of economic policy if Mrs Thatcher is re-elected

months. Since the start of the new target period in February, money supply growth has accelerated sharply and is growing at between 14.5 per cent and 23 per cent, depending upon which of the three targeted measures are favoured.

So far the main culprit has been some disquieting figures on government borrowing. Not only did the 1982/83 out-turn comfortably exceed the Treasury's estimate by £1.7bn, but April's Central Government Borrowing Requirement proved to be excessive as well.

Such a turn of events reinforces the projection that this year's borrowing requirement could overshoot its £8.3bn target by £2bn. Consequently, it is small wonder that the monetarists are now coming out of the woodwork in City back offices warning that the authorities will have to tighten policy merely to prevent a re-acceleration in inflation, let alone to achieve their apparent aim of price stability.

Although the sharp drop in inflation has had a lot to do with the Government's monetary policy, for which it deserves full credit, it has had little to do with money supply per se.

Allowing for the monetarists' "long and variable" time lags, the growth rates in the various money supply figures would imply that inflation should now be anywhere between 9 per cent and 13 per cent.

However, some time ago this Government recognised that the link between money and prices was nowhere near as simple as this. During periods of severe recession, high real interest rates and high exchange rates, the monetary figures are heavily distorted and their usefulness as a guide of policy considerably diminished.

Consequently, the Government has placed great emphasis on the level of the exchange rate

as an indicator of the tightness of monetary and budgetary policy.

In the light of this, the following points should be borne in mind by those who expect a more restrictive stance.

● There is a greater danger that a Conservative victory would induce another overshoot in sterling similar, in all but magnitude, to that which occurred in 1980-81.

● Britain already has one of the tightest fiscal policies in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

● The pound had by the end of May recovered over 75 per cent of the depreciation which occurred between November and March and, even at these levels, forecasters can soon be expected to start paring back their output and profit forecasts.

The authorities also can probably afford to be more relaxed than the pessimists suggest about borrowing through the gilt-edged markets.

While monetary expansion has been high recently, the growth in loan demand over the past two months has fallen quite sharply.

Help may also be forthcoming in the form of better than expected news on prices. The low underlying increase revealed by the retail price index, the recovery and prospective strength in sterling and the absence of the projected cyclical rise in retailers' margins would suggest that most forecasters have been far too pessimistic in projecting a rise in inflation to 6.5 per cent - 8 per cent in the first half of 1984.

It now looks as though inflation will rise much more modestly and peak again at around 6 per cent in the second quarter of next year, than fall back to 5 per cent six months later.

If one adds this better outlook for inflation to the other positive factors, the odds must now be on a reduction rather than an increase in interest rates over the next 12 months.

**Keith Jones**  
Chief Economist, James Capel  
and Company

## Centurion in need of rest periods

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

The British championship, the oldest international competition in the world, is tottering on its last legs. Our hundred years old, it is now annually wheeled out for little more than an economic exercise, although it represents the main financial artery, particularly for Wales and Northern Ireland, many feel that the present should take longer rest, if not permanent retirement.

Bobby Robson, whose England side won the title outright on Wednesday night for the fourth time in the last five completed tournaments, says the event should be stopped biennially. "It could fill the empty seasons in between the finals of the European Championships and the World Cup," he said.

"Although the fixture against Scotland is attractive enough to be kept on its own."

The crowd figures this year strongly support his view. The attendance at Wembley, where the feeble Scots were fortunate to avoid a heavier defeat than 2-0, was 34,000, equivalent to the sum of the next highest total, 24,000, for England against Wales in February, was significantly also the lowest statistic in Wembley's history.

Harry Creaven, the president of the Irish Football Association, not surprisingly takes a different stand.

"It is the sincere wish of the IFA," he said, "that the championship, our financial lifeline, should continue so that the influence of the four British associations would be maintained. We hope that that will also be the aim of the other associations."

He and his Irish colleagues will soon know the answer to the fateful question. Dick Wragg, the chairman of the Football Association's senior international committee, has admitted a proposal to end the competition will be discussed at a meeting of the four associations in Greenwich at the end of the month.

If the suggestion is accepted, the timing of the matches will pose an awkward problem.

The argument against holding the games in the middle of the season is as relevant. There are few enough gaps in the congested fixture list already (England were without six Manchester United and Arsenal representatives against Wales) and the four home managers prefer to move the final date to take on Continental sides. Not only is the opposition more testing but the attendances are also larger.

It is equally unlikely that the historic tournament will come to an abrupt end. Recommendations for changes to the system, as was seen notably in the disappointing reaction to the Chester report are resisted often with illogical force by Charles Hughes, the FA director of coaching. All of this overlooks the fact that Robson has had an outstanding record of both consistent success and entertainment at Ipswich, that he himself learnt the game with Fulham, West Bromwich Albion and England when goals and the action flowed, and that Taylor

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# RUGBY UNION

# Boot that carries Lions' hopes

## A referee from a hard school

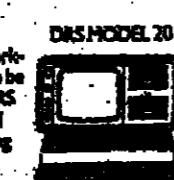
**John L. Lewis** has been elected to the office of President of the United States by the American Federation of Labor. He will be inaugurated January 20, 1937, at Washington, D. C., and will succeed the present President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who will have completed his second term in office.

**BASKETBALL**  
Jessie's return  
gets an early  
start for Taylor

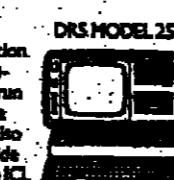
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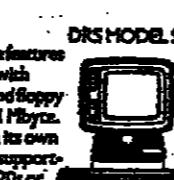
**DIGITAL  
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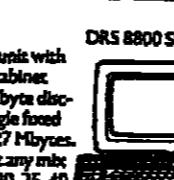
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The ICL logo consists of the letters 'ICL' in a bold, sans-serif font. The 'I' and 'C' are stacked vertically, with a horizontal bar extending from the top of the 'I' to the top of the 'C'. The 'L' is positioned to the right of the 'C'.

## RACING: PIGGOTT SUPREME AGAIN IN THE CORONATION CUP

# Champion bides his time on Be My Native

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

There is certainly no holding Lester Piggott these days. Following his ninth triumph in the Derby on Wednesday, he rode the winner of the Coronation Cup for the ninth time at Epsom yesterday, this time on Be My Native.

In contrast to Wednesday when he gave a supreme display of dictating the situation from near the front, Piggott did precisely the opposite and rode a gem of a waiting race on a horse whose ability to stay a mile and a half had always been questioned hitherto.

It was for that very reason that he dropped Be My Native out last early on and did not show his hand until half way up the straight. When he did, the speed that enabled Be My Native to win over a mile and a quarter as a three year old, besides finishing second in the Budweiser Million at Arlington Park last August, was utterly decisive against rivals who were to be frank, one-paced.

Not surprisingly, after that

extremely lucrative venture to Chicago last year, the American race again figures prominently on Robert Armstrong's plan for Be My Native during the rest of this season. Be My Native is owned by a partnership of four, headed by that great enthusiast Keith Hsu. Tom Cherry-Dowtens, the bloodstock agent who bought Be My Native for only \$345,000 when he was a yearling, luckily retained a share and is another of his proud owners.

Although Armstrong won top class sprints with that good horse Moorestyle, yesterday's coup represented his greatest training triumph since he took over the helm at St Gatien from his late father, Sam. And it was a fine achievement because Be My Native is a thin skinned horse who does not thrive in the cold. In a spring like this it could not have been at all easy getting him fit.

Electric, who was runner-up yesterday, ran his race in snatches leaving one wondering



The king of Epsom collecting his ninth Coronation crown

# Judgment secret of maestro's success

By Michael Seely

Lester Piggott now needs only one more winner to equal Frank Buckle's record of 27 classic victories. The narrowest dividing line is life is that which separates the winners from the merely highly successful. The ultimate quality which enables its possessors to cross this magic line is judgment. And this is the secret of Piggott's pre-eminence.

Back in 1966 it was the jockey's insistence on his right to choose his classic mounts which enraged racing's traditionalists. Although to this day Piggott insists that there was no formal contract, it was understood that he remained with Sir Noel Mosley for whom he had ridden six classic winners. And it was Piggott's determination to partner the winner, Valoris, for Vincent O'Brien, instead of Varis for Minella, in that year's Oaks that led to the parting of ways.

It must have been a hard decision to take. The options on these occasions are very limited. Few horses are capable of winning the classics in any given year. And most of them trainers have their contract jockeys. So the alliance between Piggott and O'Brien was of mutual advantage.

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for Vincent O'Brien, instead of Varis for Minella, in that year's Oaks that led to the parting of ways.

Eight countries are competing and the competition will have a special edge to it in view of the approaching European championships at Aachen from June 21 to 26th. Britain's top dressage rider, Jennie Loriston-Clarke, and Dutch Courage, who won the bronze medal at the 1978 Goodwood world championships, will lead the British entry which includes up-and-coming combinations as well as those already at the top.

Denmark and Switzerland are both fielding strong sides. The Danish riders are led by Anne Grethe Jensen and Marzog who caused a stir at Dornbirn in April when they won the grand prix

heats. In recognition of the anniversary, the Federation Equestre Internationale, the sports governing body, have made a special dispensation. Although these championships consist of a "friendly" international competition, the FEI are allowing a team competition. It will be held within the grand prix class on Saturday afternoon.

The German team who have

been invited to compete in the

World Cup have not sent their top

riders Klumke and Schulen-Baum-

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Aachen. Instead the country is

represented by a young team who include Jan Bemelmans and Angelina who have won four grands

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# Today's television and radio programmes

**BBC 1**

6.00 **Carter All:** News in digest form and sport, traffic and weather information – all of which can be received whether you have a teletext set or not.

**Breakfast Time:** Today's presenters (of political items and otherwise) Selina Scott, Nick Ross and David Coats. Includes news on the hour and half-hour; and half-hour; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Keep fit spot between 6.45 and 7.00; Gardening (7.20-7.45); Morning Papers reviewed (7.32 and 8.32); Horoscopes (8.30-45); Food and Cookery item (8.45-9.00).

**8.05 Election Call:** Your chance to dial 01-589 4411 and speak to Roy Jenkins of the SDP. Liberal Alliance, Sir Robin Day will be on hand to ensure that callers and Mr Jenkins get a fair hearing; 10.00 Closedown.

**12.30 News After Noon:** 1.02 Financial Report.

**1.05 Our Underwater World:** Terri-Coyne Today. Fascinating film showing what has happened to the superlative since she was sent to the seabed 16 years ago after polluting the coastline of south-west England; 1.35 Postman Pat: 1.50 **Hansel and Gretel:** American actors and singers provide the voices for the puppets in this charming film of the fairy story, which Humpty-Dumpty turned into an opera.

**3.00 Fred Dibnah, Steeplejack:** Yet another chance to see Don Howard's award-winning film about the major collapse of tall chimney stacks.

**3.45 Play School:** See BBC 2, 10.30am-11.00am. 4.20 **The New Schism:** Part 4. 4.40 **Make 'em Laugh:** The Hollywood comedies of the silent comedian Larry Semon who was also a great stuntman.

**5.00 Newendum Extra:** With John Craven and Michael McDowell; 5.10 **Hunter's Gold:** Crime serial, set in the New Zealand goldfields in the last century.

**5.40 News:** 6.00 Party Election Broadcast (Ecology Party) 6.05 South East at Six: 6.30 Nationwide includes an interview with the American singer and actor Dean Martin.

**7.00 The Good Life:** Double trouble for the Leabusters. Margo (Penelope Keith) has difficulty with her line in the Sound of Music, and Jerry (Paul Eddington) has been given a month's notice (t).

**7.30 Odd One Out:** The Paul Daniels quiz show. Five new contestants emerge last week's winner.

**8.00 The Time of Your Life:** Patrick Lichfield, the photographer, continues his tour of Britain from 1982 because it's turning point in his life. Also looking back on that year are Lionel Blair, the Madison Girls and Nigel Dempster.

**8.30 Emery: Jack of Diamonds:** Comedian starring the late Dick Emery as a Jewish private-eye (see Choice).

**9.00 Party Election Broadcast:** by the Conservative Party.

**9.05 News and Campaign Report:** Gwynne and Lorraine Police thriller. Detective Izbeck is taken hostage when his cover is broken during the investigation of a dangerous gang of car thieves.

**10.35 A Family Band:** Roy Castle introduces the music-making Cummings family who live in London; 11.05 News.

**11.05 Film:** **Father Witness** (1970). Thriller with George Kennedy as the insurance investigator who plans to provide for his family after his death, goes seriously wrong. With Anne Jackson and Eli Wallach. Director: Richard A. Colly. Ends at 12.55.

**TV-am**

6.25 **Good Morning Britain:** Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Cartoon at 6.50; Newspapers review 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Election special (with Robert Kee) at 7.30; Sport at 8.45 and 7.45; Pop Video, at 7.55; TV spot at 8.35; Consumer guide at 8.40; Closedown at 9.25.

**ITV/LONDON**

**9.30 Sesame Street:** with The Muppets; 10.30 **The Story of the Garden:** James Mason is the narrator in this film about the famous woodland garden of Exbury, which began life under the hand of Lionel de Rothschild just after the First World War. Now, however, Edmund, is out there through the gardens; 11.30 **Film:** *Pat: Warner Brothers cartoon.*

**12.00 Topper's Tales:** with the late Julian Orchard (t); 12.10 **Rainbow:** another treat for the toddlers; 12.30 **Do It Yourself:** Advice for women on how to use a steam machine to strip wallpaper. And how to bring the expert's touch to those painting jobs around the house.

**1.00 News:** 1.20 **Thames area news:** 1.30 **About Britain:** Closer to Home. Scots and descendants of Scots living in the US, stage games in North Carolina.

**2.00 Night Flight:** Story of the pioneers of mail delivery by air, with Trevor Howard.

**2.30 Racing from Epsom:** Three more eve-of-the-Oaks races – the 2.55, 3.10 and 3.40.

**4.00 Children's ITV:** **Rainbow** (t); 4.20 **Hannibal Henry:** cartoon, 4.25 *Animals in Action* (t); 4.30 **Wildlife:** Wildlife film, shot at both North and South Poles. The guide is the wildlife partner Keith Shackleton; 4.50 **Freewheel:** How to make new bicycles from old. Also, more about the European cruise of pupils from a Highworth comprehensive school; 5.15 **Make Me Laugh:** Chuckle-raising contest, with Joan Sims as guest and Bernie Winters as MC.

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**ENTERTAINMENTS**

2.30 **Handmade Crafts** (decorated for Mother's Day) at the Royal College of Art, London; 7pm-10pm. Tickets £10. Tel: 01-589 4411.

**COLSURSE NEW YORK:** **June 15:** **ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA:** *La Cenerentola*. 7pm. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 16:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 17:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 18:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 19:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 20:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 21:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411.

**COLSURSE NEW YORK:** **June 15:** **LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET:** *Swan Lake*. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 16:** **Swan Lake**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 17:** **Swan Lake**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 18:** **Swan Lake**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 19:** **Swan Lake**. Tel: 01-589 4411.

**GLYNDALE FESTIVAL OPERA:** *Donizetti's Lucia di Lammermoor*. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 17:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 18:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 19:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 20:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 21:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411.

**OPEN AIR THEATRE:** *Reynard's Park*. Tel: 01-4231. C. 9.30. Tel: 01-4231. **June 16:** *Thomas and the Magic Box*. Tel: 01-4231. **June 17:** *Thomas and the Magic Box*. Tel: 01-4231. **June 18:** *Thomas and the Magic Box*. Tel: 01-4231. **June 19:** *Thomas and the Magic Box*. Tel: 01-4231.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN:** **June 16:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 17:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 18:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 19:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 20:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 21:** **Die Fledermaus**. Tel: 01-589 4411.

**SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1:** **June 16:** **The Wills Stage:** *Coaching Inn* when the world's first mobile theatre comes to town. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 17:** **The Wills Stage:** *Coaching Inn* when the world's first mobile theatre comes to town. Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 18:** **The Wills Stage:** *Coaching Inn* when the world's first mobile theatre comes to town. Tel: 01-589 4411.

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**THEATRES:** **June 16:** **Cardinale's Instantaneous Bookshop** (discounted price £1.50). Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 17:** **Cardinale's Instantaneous Bookshop** (discounted price £1.50). Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 18:** **Cardinale's Instantaneous Bookshop** (discounted price £1.50). Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 19:** **Cardinale's Instantaneous Bookshop** (discounted price £1.50). Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 20:** **Cardinale's Instantaneous Bookshop** (discounted price £1.50). Tel: 01-589 4411. **June 21:** **Cardinale's Instantaneous Bookshop** (discounted price £1.50). Tel: 01-589 4411.

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**Shipwreck from the Ghosts of Cape Horn:** **ITV 8.00pm.**

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# Averell Harriman helps to bridge Cold War divide

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet party leader, yesterday met Mr Averell Harriman, the veteran American Kremlin-watcher, and told him the Soviet Union was "ready and interested in a joint search" for initiatives with the United States which would make the present situation easier. The meeting lasted an hour and 20 minutes.

Mr Harriman later addressed a packed news conference and said he had found Mr Andropov "cordial, blunt and frank", with an impressive grasp of the past.

Mr Harriman was asked if he could be more specific about what he thought constituted a normal relationship. With the long experience of diplomacy and a government behind him, Mr Harriman said he had agreed with Mr Andropov that the thing to do was to start with solvable problems, not insurmountable ones. Did the soluble questions include arms control? Mr Harriman would not be drawn.

It was extraordinary to think the world was waiting on the word of a frail but spry man of 91 who had first come to Russia as a boy in 1899. But Mr Harriman is no ordinary American: he was Ambassador to Moscow during the Second World War, and has now met every Soviet leader since Stalin.

Since the Russians and Americans are not talking to each other nowadays they have to use intermediaries, and Mr Harriman's mission to Moscow is part of an attempt by the Kremlin and the White House to take across the barriers on confrontation.

Mr Harriman said he was not a "carrier of messages", but admitted he had met Mr George

Shultz, the American Secretary of State, before leaving Washington.

At the meeting with Mr Andropov, attended only by Mrs Harriman, an Andropov aide and an interpreter, the Soviet leader had been "frank in expressing concern about the state of relations between us".

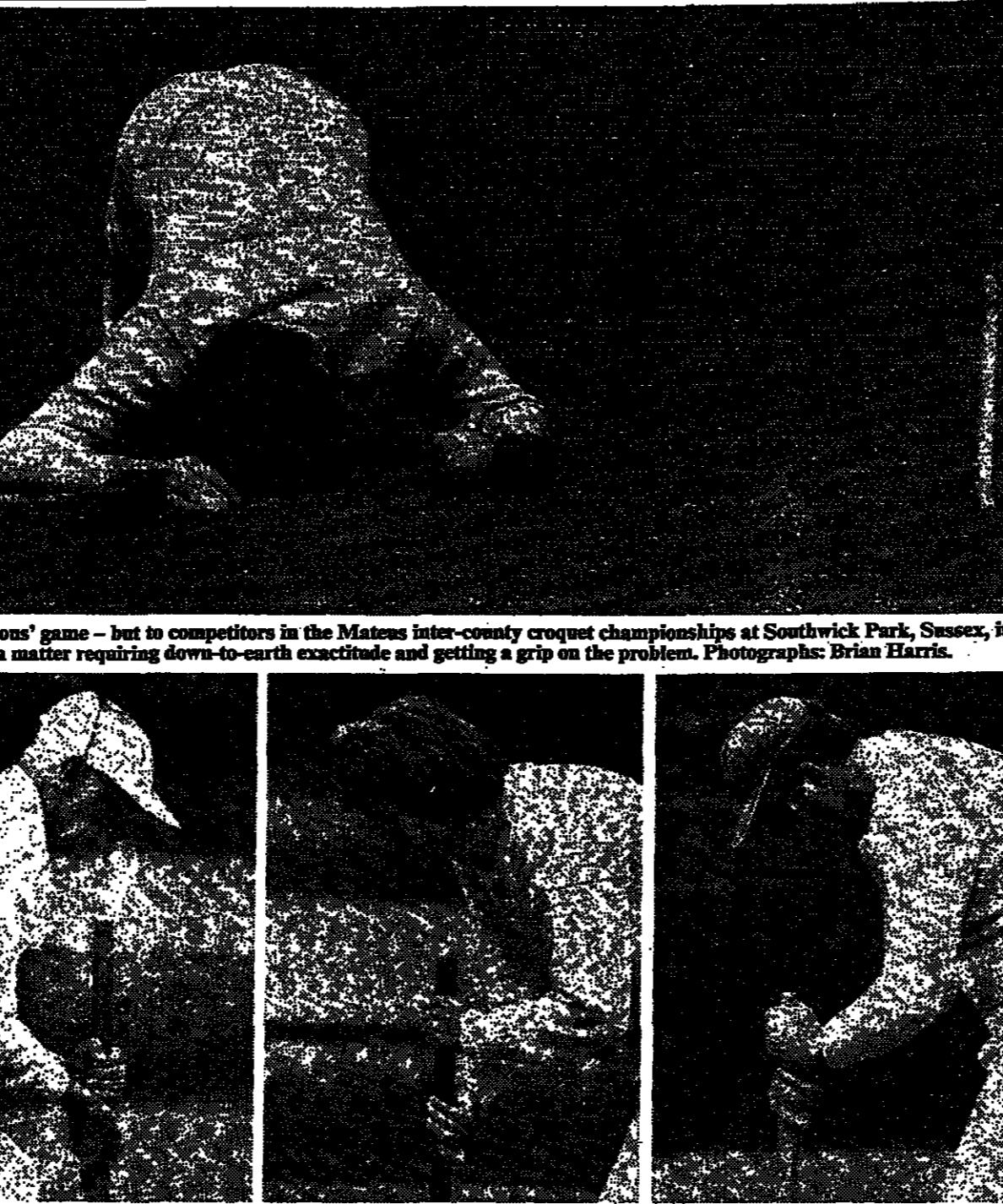
Mr Andropov then expressed the "sincere and fervent desire of the Soviet Union" to develop normal relations with America in the best traditions of the past.

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The 'vicious' game - but to competitors in the Matrons inter-county croquet championships at Southwick Park, Sussex, it is a matter requiring down-to-earth exactitude and getting a grip on the problem. Photographs: Brian Harris.

## Healey condemned for Falklands outburst

Continued from page 1

sinking of the Argentine cruiser Belgrano on May 2 last year.

But at a press conference largely devoted to the Belgrano sinking, Mrs Thatcher rejected the request out of hand. She repeated that the cruiser was sunk because it posed a threat to the task force, in spite of the fact that it was six hours' sailing time from striking distance. "Six hours is a danger," she said.

"I am greatly relieved that the question you are not asking me today is how it is one of our aircraft carriers was sunk, and then, my goodness me, there would have been not only an

inquiry, but grief on a scale we have not contemplated."

● WASHINGTON: Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, is to explore in Moscow next month the possibility of a summit meeting between President Reagan and Mr Andropov, Nicholas Ashford writes.

According to West German sources, Dr Kohl raised the issue during private talks with Mr Reagan during the Williamsburg summit earlier this week.

Twin-track policy, page 6  
Letters, page 15

Thatcher was "glorifying in slaughter" (David Felton writes).

Mr Foot said that the Belgrano should be treated as an issue on its own, separate from the government's conduct during the war. Asked as he toured

Bristol yesterday whether he agreed with Mr Healey, Mr Foot said he could understand why feelings ran so high when 500 of the 6,000 merchant seamen who volunteered for Falklands duty were now on the dole.

● The next government

should hold negotiations over the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

Dr David Owen,

Alliance foreign affairs spokesman, said yesterday (Barrie Clement writes).

The Alliance would explore

the possibility of a United Nations administration, he told a press conference in the constituency of Mrs Shirley

Williams at Crosby, near Liverpool.

He said Britain should start talks with Latin American countries together with the United States. The Organisation of American States could provide a peace keeping force.

"The initiative would depend on a guarantee that the Argentines would not seek to talk over the islands again," he said. Mrs Thatcher is mistaken in the view that the British forces would fly over the islands in perpetuity. They were there to resist armed aggression."

To be fair, Mr David Steel, at the Alliance press conference earlier, had been less than enthusiastic about the poll taken for TV-AM by Audience Selection, which gathers opinion by telephone calls.

He was asked to comment on the validity of a poll taken on such a small sample. "All polls are suspect because they are all taken on small samples," Mr Steel said. "All they do, reliably, is to indicate a trend."

"I expected the trend to be upwards and the trend has turned up. It is going to continue going up."

"We represent the same sort of values that the Labour Party once stood for, and people are coming over to us for that reason."

## Rembrandt offer fuels anger in art world

By Frances Gribble

Controversy over the threat to the British heritage posed by the huge wealth of American museums was fired yesterday with the disclosure of an offer for one of the country's most valued paintings, a Rembrandt portrait (below) estimated to be worth £3.5m.

The owner of the work, which is on loan to the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, was approached about selling by Mr Marshall Spialk, a London dealer, acting as an agent.

Last week Lord Normanby, chairman of the National Art Collections Fund, cited the case of a recent offer on behalf of an American museum of £3.5m for a painting valued at £2.5m in this country.

British museums, and heritage bodies, were powerless to stop the export of works in the face of such "Getty-enhanced offers," he said referring to the wealth of the J. Paul Getty museum, Malibu.

The Rembrandt painting, a life-size portrait signed and inscribed 1657, of Catharina Hooghsaet, a member of a Protestant sect called the Mennonites, belongs to Lady Janet Douglas Pennant, heiress of much of the Penrhyn estate. It is one of the 20 most important paintings in the country.

Her husband Mr John Douglas Pennant confirmed they had been approached about selling but said they had no intention of doing so.



Averell Harriman, aged 91, who has met every Soviet leader since Stalin.

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## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh opens the Field Studies Centre of the Society for the Protection of Nature, Connah's Quay, Clwyd, 9.30; as part of visits the headquarters of British Association for Shooting and Conservation, Rossell, Clwyd, 10.30.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, presents new Colours to the 10th (V)

Battalion The Parachute Regiment, Duke of York's Headquarters, London, 10.

Queen Elizabeth II, Queen Mother has luncheon at University College London, to mark its 150th anniversary, 12.30.

Princess Margaret visits the Cathedral by St Edmunds, and the Theatre Royal, 11.30.

The Duke of Gloucester flies to Ottawa, to attend centenary cele-

brations of the St John Ambulance in Canada, departs Northolt, 12.

The Duchess of Gloucester opens Norfolk-Robins Music Therapy Centre, Leighton Place, London, 1.30; as Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Educational Corps attends a dinner, Wilton Park, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, 7.30.

The Duke of Kent attends the centenary dinner of the Fédération Britannique des Comités de l'Alliance Française, Royal Garden Hotel, London, 8.30.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend Combined Cadet Force Trooping the Colour, Elton College, 9.30pm.

Edinburgh Guild of Weavers, Spinners and Dyers exhibition, City Arts Centre, Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

Etchings by Stephen Whittle and original prints from Ryal Academy, 19th-Century Gallery, 2a Grosvenor Road, Mayfair, 10.30pm; Mon to Fri 10 to 4, Wed 10 to 7.30, closed Sat & Sun (ends today).

Works by Kevin Harley and Andrew Holmes, and Hindsworth from Inside: Photographs by Vanley Burke, Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright Street, Birmingham; Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

Entertainment in Britain 1850-1950, City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

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